



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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17 May 1993

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CONTENTS

17 May 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Central African Republic

Presidential Guard Troops Mutiny, Demand Wages [Paris International]	1
Government Promises Pay [London International]	1
Soldiers Kill 1 During 'Rebellion' [AFP]	1

Zaire

Birindwa Chairs Cabinet Meeting; Proceedings Reported [Kinshasa TV]	2
OAU Secretary General Comments on Visit [Kinshasa TV]	3

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Foreign Minister Leads Delegation to U.S. [KNA]	4
Shilling Depreciates 7 Percent Against Dollar [Nairobi Radio]	4
WFP Extends Aid Until Feb Next Year [Nairobi Radio]	4
Government Abolishes Import Licensing Requirements [Nairobi Radio]	4

Somalia

Aidid Holds News Conference on UNOSOM-II 'Problems' [Mogadishu Radio]	4
Aidid Official Cites UNOSOM-II's 'Bizarre Activities' [Mogadishu Radio]	5
German Soldiers Arrive To Aid UN Humanitarian Operation [DPA]	6
Judges, Prosecutors Issue Resolution on Judiciary [Mogadishu Radio]	6

Tanzania

Police Seize \$200,000 of Ivory, Hippo Teeth [Dar es Salaam Radio]	6
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk on Education, MK Role in SADF [SAPA]	7
De Klerk on President's Council Members Retirement [SAPA]	7
Mandela Urges Youth To Join MK To Receive Guns [Johannesburg TV]	7
Police Holding 'Mastermind' in Slovo Assassination Plot [SUNDAY TIMES 16 May]	8
Beck Appears in Court [SAPA]	8
Derby-Lewis Planned New Paramilitary Group [NEW NATION 14-20 May]	9
Five Killed Near Pietermaritzburg [SAPA]	9
3 Soldiers Held for Firing on Taxi, Killing 3 [SAPA]	10
Conservative Party Elects Hartzenberg New Leader [SAPA]	10
Thousands of IFP Supporters March Through Durban 15 May [SAPA]	10
Student Protest March Stalls Traffic in Durban [Johannesburg Radio]	11
ANC's Niehaus Addresses Students on Afrikaner Caricature [SAPA]	11
Transkei Military Leader Holomisa Interviewed [Mbabane TV]	12
17 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE CITIZEN 14 May, etc]	15

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government-UNITA Talks Continue in Abidjan	17
Government Accepts Peace Agreement [Johannesburg Radio]	17
Valentim Says No Rupture at Talks [Voz do Galo Negro]	17
UN Suspends Negotiations [AFP]	17
UN, Government Team Await UNITA Response [Luanda Radio]	17
Butrus-Ghali Confirms Anstee 'To Be Replaced Soon' [Luanda Radio]	18
Deputy Minister Links U.S. Policy, UNITA Actions [Luanda Radio]	18
FALA Chief Notes Need To Define Military Issues at Talks [Voz do Galo Negro]	19
UNITA Radio Discusses Suspension of Talks [Voz do Galo Negro]	19
Commentary Decries U.S. Congressional Letter [Voz do Galo Negro]	19
Minister Regrets Portuguese President's Advice to U.S. [Luanda Radio]	21
Official Says Voters Not Ready, No Elections in 1993 [Luanda Radio]	21
UNITA Reports Clashes in North, Says FALA Holding On [Voz do Galo Negro]	21
Shelling, Food Shortages Reported in Cuito City [Luanda Radio]	21
Official Notes Operations in Cuanza Sul 'Calm' [Luanda TV]	22
UNITA Reports MPLA Tribal Policies in Lunda Provinces [Voz do Galo Negro]	22
World Food Program To Resume Aid Flights [Johannesburg International]	22
Cabinda Province Faces Fuel Shortage [Luanda Radio]	22
UNITA Delegation in France To Raise Humanitarian Aid [Johannesburg International]	22

Malawi

Further on UN Official's Proposals to Referendum Dispute [London International]	22
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Mozambique

UN, Party Officials Leave for Maringue Meeting [Maputo Radio]	23
Ajello Meets With Dhlakama [Maputo Radio]	23
Ajello Announces Chissano, Dhlakama To Meet in Jul [Paris International]	23
Bangladesh Soldiers Arrive To Join UN Force [Maputo Radio]	24
Soldiers' Arrival Detailed [Maputo Radio]	24
32 Japanese Soldiers En Route [Maputo Radio]	24
Government Recognizes New State of Eritrea [Maputo Radio]	24
Renamo To Discuss Draft Electoral Law With Government [Maputo Radio]	24
Renamo Abducts 2, Steals Goods in Tete Province [Maputo Radio]	25
Renamo Official Denies Intimidation in Cabo Delgado [Maputo Radio]	25

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

UN Coordinator Recalled, Local Employee Expelled [AFP]	26
Radio Says Mountain Expelled 'Illegally' [Gbarnga Radio]	26
Taylor Extends 'Olive Branch' to Warring Factions [Gbarnga Radio]	26
ECOMOG Troops in Kakata Ordered To Surrender [Gbarnga Radio]	27
NPFL Assures Humanitarian Organizations of Security [Gbarnga Radio]	27

Mali

Border Meeting With Algeria Begins 1 May [Bamako Radio]	27
FPLA Leader Rhissa Holds News Conference 13 May [Bamako Radio]	27

Senegal

Gunmen Kill Constitutional Council Deputy Chairman [AFP]	28
Government Issues Communique [Dakar Radio]	28
Abdoulaye Wade, Others Arrested [London International]	29
Commission Announces Parliamentary Election Results [Dakar Radio]	29
Security Forces Disperse Demonstrators With Tear Gas [PANA]	29

Central African Republic

Presidential Guard Troops Mutiny, Demand Wages

LD1505134493 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] There is a mutiny underway in the Central African Republic. Soldiers of the Presidential Guard have been surrounding the presidential palace and the national radio in Bangui since this morning, demanding payment of their wages, which have not been paid for eight months.

In a communique read on the radio this morning, soldiers called on their colleagues of the Presidential Guard to return to their barracks and to arm themselves to prepare for a possible clash with the Independent Armored Squadron, an elite unit consisting of supporters of President Kolingba.

For the time being the streets of Bangui are quiet, though shopkeepers closed their shops. Let's hear the testimony of one of our Central African colleagues, Evariste Mepoka, who is now close to the Bangui radio building. He describes what he has seen:

[Mepoka] Soldiers, units of the Presidential Guard, have occupied the radio building and have asked staff on duty to evacuate the building. They even threatened the announcer with their weapons to force him to broadcast a communique calling on their colleagues on leave to return to their barracks. Units of the Presidential Guard also surrounded the presidential palace. They occupied the city center, namely the Place de la Republique, in front of the BIAO commercial bank. Near the central market, vehicles with Presidential Guard soldiers on board criss-crossed the town center to bring reinforcements to positions they have been occupying since this morning.

The president of the Republic is currently in his office. He came to his office in the palace this morning, which is now surrounded by his Presidential Guard.

Government Promises Pay

AB1505175293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 15 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It's been a day of drama in the capital of the Central African Republic [CAR], Bangui. The day began with members of the Presidential Guard seizing President Andre Kolingba in his residence and the national radio station. The soldiers were demanding the payment of their wages, which are eight months overdue, and they threatened to free the jailed ex-ruler of the CAR, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, if their demands weren't met. The action of the soldiers came after many months of economic crisis for President Kolingba and his government. Eighteen thousand civil servants went on strike for three

months in December last year, because they hadn't received their pay, and there were anti-government protests at the end of April, which left two people dead and 30 injured, and general elections planned for this June were postponed. It now seems that President Kolingba has given in to the demands of the soldiers, and it seems they have called off their action. From Bangui, Joseph Bananse telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] It all started at 0900, when the Presidential Guard went on the rampage for payment of eight months of salary arrears. The headquarters of the Army was sealed off by the mutineers, and the Presidential Palace was also surrounded. Half an hour later, mutineers bulldozed their way to the national radio station. There, they forced the presenter on duty to broadcast a communique they had produced for the occasion. In the communique, they asked for the complete payment of the eight months' arrears. They urged their colleagues on leave to join them in the mutiny.

Armed with Kalashnikovs, the mutineers asked civilians to leave the areas they had been surrounding. One of them told the crowd: We don't want you to be hurt by aimless bullets, because we have information that troops loyal to the president will be coming to fight us. The mutineers' action appears to have been supported by the public who sang and shouted anti-government slogans, asking Andre Kolingba to step down. Some people even called on the mutineers to attack the Presidential Palace. At its height, there were more than 10,000 people in the streets of the city center. According to the mutineers, the Army's EBA [Autonomous Armored Squadron] unit, which is composed only of President Andre Kolingba's fellow tribesmen and answerable to him, have already been paid unlike the other units of the National Army, who have not received the salary arrears.

But this afternoon, the situation was gradually returning to normal. The mutineers, after negotiations with the government, had left the areas sealed off this morning. The government has promised to pay some of the salary arrears in the coming hours, but sources close to the mutineers did not reveal how much the payment would be. There is speculation on how the government will react after the mutiny. Presidential Guard do not have special status and may be sacked at any time. [end recording]

Soldiers Kill 1 During 'Rebellion'

AB1505193093 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpt] Bangui, May 15 (AFP)—Mutinous troops from the Central African Republic ended their rebellion over back pay peacefully Saturday [15 May], laying down their arms after receiving payments, sources close to the rebels said.

One person died in the short-lived rebellion when troops surrounded the presidential palace and the radio station early Saturday to press their demands for eight months of back pay.

The drama ended when the French-trained elite soldiers were given two months' back pay and bonuses, the sources said.

An otherwise peaceful demonstration was marred by the death of a civilian who was apparently shot by troops as they tried to requisition his car, medical sources told AFP in Libreville by telephone. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Birindwa Chairs Cabinet Meeting; Proceedings Reported

AB1605220093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 14 May 93

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met today in its regular weekly session and discussed several issues. The report on the proceedings was submitted by Henri-Thomas Lokondo Tcho, deputy minister of public works and territorial development, in the absence of the minister of communication and press.

[Begin Tcho recording] Report on the 14 May Cabinet meeting: Like every Friday, the members of the broad-based government of national union and public salvation present in Kinshasa met in an ordinary session with His Excellency Faustin Birindwa, prime minister and head of government. Three main items were on today's agenda. The first two are:

1. The government's program for the stabilization and the recovery of the Zairian economy for 1993.
2. The implementation of the decisions of the 7 May Cabinet meeting.

Concerning the first item, the minister of budget briefed the Cabinet on the highlights of the government's program of stabilization and of the country's economic recovery program for 1993. Since the budget is the financial expression of the government's action, the Cabinet examined the country's recent economic and financial outlook and the objectives of the short-term minimum program of stabilization and economic revival which are the bedrock of the 1993 budget.

A. Recent economic outlook: Concerning the recent economic outlook, the government noted that during the period between 1992 and the first semester of 1993, the Zairian economy experienced some shortcomings in almost all the sectors of activity. The production of capital goods and services was characterized by negative performances. Thus the GDP growth rate fell by one percent in 1992. The most affected sectors are the mining and metallurgical industries, on which the poor

performance of the General Quarries and Mines Company had a decisive impact.

The excessive accumulation of internal liquidity due essentially to budgetary reasons and the reduction in the local coffer following the destruction of the economic fabric caused by the September 1991 and January 1993 events had a negative influence on the level of internal [word indistinct]. Thus accumulated inflation was 2,735.5 percent in 1992. In the first semester of 1993, it was 62.1 percent as against 72.1 in the corresponding period in 1992.

Regarding public finance: In 1992, there was a consolidated deficit of 715,648.6 trillion zaires as against 63 trillion envisaged in the budget voted by parliament. This deficit was essentially covered by monetary financing. The imbalance brought about between internal liquidity and the availability of foreign exchange resulted in a very significant deterioration in the exchange rate. In 1992, the zaire depreciated 96.8 percent against the US dollar in the official market and 97.2 percent in the parallel market. [passage omitted]

B. Government's minimum economic program: In a bid to restore the distorted major macroeconomic balances, the government plans to establish a short-term minimum program aimed at stabilizing the monetary and financial balance, rehabilitating the tools of production, reviving economic activity, and improving the social welfare of the people. The government program is based on the macroeconomic framework with the following factors: Annual inflation rate, 280 percent; average annual exchange rate, 3.5 million zaires to 1 US dollar; economic growth rate, 0 percent; and monetary funding or external support, \$250 million. [passage omitted]

C. 1993 Budget: The prefiguration of the state budget for 1993 is as follows: total revenue, 3,513,084 trillion zaires; total expenditure, 4,525,450 trillion zaires; and the balance to be financed, 1,011,074 [as heard] trillion. The funding of the balance will be covered by Treasury subscriptions and through advances from the banking system to the Treasury. In view of the importance of the topic, the Cabinet decided to continue with the discussions during its extraordinary meeting scheduled for 18 May.

Concerning the second item on the agenda, namely the implementation of the decisions reached by the Cabinet meeting held on 7 May. The Cabinet heard a report from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Customary Affairs, as well as from the Ministry in Charge of Relations with Parliament and the High Council of the Republic.

Concerning the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in accordance with the decision of the latest Cabinet meeting on control and the conformity of political parties to the law, the deputy minister of interior briefed the Cabinet about the following: Out of 367 political parties registered, 240 reported to the Ministry to update their documents. The documents of 74 political parties are incomplete as far as their constituent acts are concerned and must, therefore,

not legally exist. Three-quarters of the political parties have not accomplished their legal annual obligations, which consist in including written statements on modifications made concerning their property and finances. During its next extraordinary meeting, the Cabinet will make decisions in conformity with the law governing the organization and functioning of political parties in Zaire.

The deputy minister of interior then briefed the Cabinet on the special report on the government's action plan on the constitutional referendum and elections, taking into account the timetable fixed by the government. This special report contained three points:

1. The proposal to set up a special commission charged with harmonizing draft constitutions into a single draft constitution for the Third Republic.
2. The organization and the setting up an inter-ministerial specialized commission on electoral operations.
3. Practical modalities for the use of international aid on referendum and elections.

After debate and remarks, this report was adopted by the Cabinet. [passage omitted]

OAU Secretary General Comments on Visit

AB1605152293 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1239 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] The Organization of African Unity [OAU] secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, arrived in Kinshasa during the afternoon of 15 May via Brazzaville. He was met at the Ndjili airport by the minister for external relations, Mr. Mpinga Kassenda. The OAU secretary general spoke to Tele-Zaire shortly after his arrival:

[Begin recording] [Salim in English, followed by French translation] First of all, my visit shows our international organization's interest in and concern for what is happening in this country. Of course, I came here at the head of state's invitation. I hope that during my visit, I will be able to learn firsthand about the developments in the country's situation through my contacts with the president and other principal actors on the Zairian political scene in order to learn what role our organization could play.

[Unidentified reporter] Zaire is not the only country facing a social, political, and economic crisis. All of Africa has been affected. We realize that the OAU has failed. Do you share this view?

[Salim] No, far from it. Our organization is trying to focus its attention on issues and problems which had never been tackled. I think what is going on at the OAU can be described as a renewal of its commitment to these problems. You are right, of course, in pointing out that Zaire is not the only country in Africa facing a political, economic, and social crisis. The organization is trying to focus attention on the aspects of the problems which can be solved through viable means. [end recording]

Kenya**Foreign Minister Leads Delegation to U.S.**

EA1505150193 Nairobi KNA in English 0940 GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 15 May (KNA)—A high powered Kenyan delegation left Nairobi this morning for an official visit to the United States. The delegation which is led by the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, includes the minister for research, technical training and technology, Dr Zachary Onyonka. [passage omitted]

Shilling Depreciates 7 Percent Against Dollar

AB1405203893 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The government has reintroduced [foreign exchange earnings] retention accounts with effect from today. Announcing this, the minister for finance, Musalia Mudavadi, said the purpose of the accounts was to allow earners of foreign exchange the freedom to utilize the resource to meet their needs. The facility, Mudavadi said, would also enable the earners of foreign exchange to sell to the inter-bank market without restriction. The minister observed that the retention accounts policy had earlier been frustrated by the refusal by the account holders to release funds to the commercial banks. Mr. Mudavadi said the reintroduction of this policy was due to the sound economic environment that was now conducive to maintain a stable inter-bank exchange rate. He said the account holders should trade in foreign exchange at the market-determined exchange rates.

The official exchange rate was adjusted to 64 shillings per U.S. dollar, indicating a seven per cent decline against the dollar. Prior to the press conference, Mr. Mudavadi and other government officials had completed discussions with the IMF-World Bank officials who leave the country this evening. Mr. Mudavadi described the discussions as positive but did not give details.

WFP Extends Aid Until Feb Next Year

EA1405215493 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The World Food Program, WFP, has now extended its assistance to Kenya to February next year, the Kenya area director of the organization, Mr. Ketema Yifru, said today. Mr. Ketema said his organization was doing this in response to President Moi's appeal for continued food relief assistance in the country. He said his organization currently had enough resources to run till September this year. He said the appeal was timely as it had now enabled the donor community more time to plan for this assistance.

The director made his remarks when he presented on behalf of his organization two vans and 12 motorcycles valued at over four million shillings to the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional, and Water Development. Cabinet Minister Darius Mbela received the donation on behalf of his Ministry and noted that the assistance would enable the beneficiaries to become self-sufficient. The vehicles will be used by the government in strengthening the WFP's five-year drought-recovery project in Kenya.

Government Abolishes Import Licensing Requirement

EA1505144293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpt] The government has abolished import licensing requirements with immediate effect. The minister for commerce and industry, Mr. Kirugi M' Mukindia, told the press yesterday that the decision would ensure unrestricted importation of all goods other than those prohibited due to state security and public safety or to protect wildlife and environment. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Aidid Holds News Conference on UNOSOM-II 'Problems'**

EA1505204193 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpts] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and of United Somali Congress [USC] today at his office held a news conference during which he spoke about the general situation in the country and the problems of UN Operation Somalia II [UNOSOM-II]. [passage omitted]

The chairman said it could be recalled that on 15 March this year, Somali organizations met in Addis Ababa and agreed that the Somali affairs be settled through political dialogue and that UNOSOM should help in the implementation of the accord which included the cease-fire. Remnant soldiers of Siad Barre led by Morgan had violated the cease-fire agreement, and this compelled the Somali Liberation Army [SLA] to protest to UNOSOM and Unified Task Force [UNITAF] who pledged that they would take action against the cease-fire violators.

However, Morgan (?stepped up) his attacks that began on 16 January [words indistinct] and started attacking Kismaayo on 23 February. On 16 March, Kismaayo residents fled the town to escape the monstrous attacks which, Mr. Aidid said, the SLA believed the remnant soldiers and Morgan were not alone in carrying out the military operations. In this light, the SLA requested UNOSOM and UNITAF to condemn the group that had violated the cease-fire agreement, to disarm and expel the attackers of Kismaayo, to bring back to the town and assist the refugees, and to facilitate political agreement

among the Kismaayo residents. Chairman Aidid went on to say that UNOSOM and UNITAF reneged on their promise that they would solve these problems, and nothing has been done about this.

After they were unable to continue suffering, the displaced people from Kismaayo returned to the town on 7 May hoping that they would be assisted by UNOSOM. Instead of assisting and saving these returnees, UNOSOM ill-treated them, and there are now 60 dead people—God rest their souls in eternal peace—at the hands of UNOSOM. One hundred and seventy others were injured. The chairman appealed for assistance to the affected people. He said the Morgan-led bandits who caused problems should be disarmed and expelled from the town, that the expelled people from Kismaayo should be allowed to return to their homes, and that a just political solution should be found to the situation in Kismaayo.

Chairman Aidid added that UNOSOM should appoint a commission to investigate the problem in Kismaayo. He said the Somali people had realized that they should hammer out their internal differences, adding that a meeting to be held soon in Mogadishu was based on that issue. Mr. Aidid said that UNOSOM had its own design and was opposed to the Somali people sorting out their differences. Instead it wanted to become the country's government and take over the administration in violation of the UN Security Council resolutions which stipulated that the Somali people and their leaders should peacefully resolve their differences and that the UN should create an atmosphere conducive to disarmament, strengthen the arms embargo against the country, and assist the Somali people. However, nothing of the sort was happening.

He said the people leading UNOSOM were treating the Somali people as if they were [words indistinct], taking as an example the fact that UNOSOM had not consulted the organizations that participated in the Addis Ababa conference. He said we were aware that UNOSOM was planning to create legal courts, a move that was against the people's rights and freedom.

The chairman called on UNOSOM to desist from such moves and instead stick to the responsibilities for which it was formed: assisting the Somali people so that they can determine their own future, given that they do not want to be ruled over. The Somali people profoundly thanked the international community for its assistance.

Chairman Aidid said that the SNA considered the White House announcement that the U.S. troops would be put on alert as an attempt to fabricate lies and a provocation aimed at creating confrontation. The chairman made it clear that the Somali people thought well of the American people. He appealed to the Somali people to resolve any disagreement through consultation and peaceful means.

The news conference was attended by Mohamed Omar Jays, deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of the

Somali Patriotic Movement; Mr. Mohamed Nur Aliyow, deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of the Somali Democratic Movement; Abdi Warsameh Isaq, deputy chairman of the SNA and of the Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM]; Abdulkarim Sheikh Yusuf, SSNM deputy chairman; and other SNA officials.

After the conclusion of the news conference, local journalists posed several questions to the chairman such as the problems brought about by UNOSOM, the upcoming meeting of the USC, Somali Salvation Democratic Front, Somali National Front, and (?Somali National Democratic Union), resolving minor disagreements within the USC, and so on. Chairman Aidid answered these questions with full details.

Aidid Official Cites UNOSOM-II's 'Bizarre Activities'

EA1605203593 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1815 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Abdi Hasan Awaleh Qaidid, the internal affairs secretary, has greeted the Somali people on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Youth League, which fought against the colonialists and made it possible for the Somali people to attain independence.

Mr. Qaidid reminded the people that right now their freedom and unity were at stake, saying that they should think of preserving their freedom and unity. Speaking on the activities of UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM-I] and Unified Task Force and the intentions of UNOSOM-II, the secretary of internal affairs said that the three had cooperated to polarize the Somali people, adding that UNOSOM-II had come up with bizarre activities including:

1. Instead of correcting the mistakes of UNOSOM-I and UNITAF in Kismaayo, UNOSOM-II perpetrated the same mistakes;
2. UNOSOM-II decided not to recognize political organizations, as its predecessor UNOSOM-I had not done;
3. UNOSOM-II did not want to implement the Addis Ababa accord;
4. UNOSOM-II had formulated a plan to create courts and special laws;
5. UNOSOM-II had started to declare emergency laws, and tried to detain [word indistinct] honorable officials such as Ahmad Omar Jays, the deputy chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the chairman of the Somali Patriotic Movement;
6. UNOSOM-II had been spreading hostile propaganda against the SNA and its leaders, against the Somalia Liberation Army supporters, and against some sections of the Somali people.

German Soldiers Arrive To Aid UN Humanitarian Operation

LD1505102093 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT
15 May 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu (DPA)—The controversial operation of German soldiers to support the humanitarian UN operation in Somalia has started. At around noon today, the advance Bundeswehr unit, under General Georg Bernhardt, landed by Transall aircraft at Mogadishu military airport. The officers were officially welcomed by the head of protocol of the UN forces in Somalia (UNOSOM). [passage omitted]

Judges, Prosecutors Issue Resolution on Judiciary

EA1405214493 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1815 GMT 14 May 93

[Excerpt] Judges and prosecutors in Banaadir Region met on 12 May at the High Court and discussed the resumption of the judicial process, especially finalization of the cases pending against people detained in Mogadishu Central Prison. After prolonged deliberations, the judges and prosecutors issued a four-point resolution:

1. The Mogadishu Political and Peace Committee should sanction the work of the judiciary committee appointed on 24 February 1993 which was mandated to deal with legal matters, given that there is no national central government.

2. An emergency court should start operations in line with the previous plan for Banaadir Region.

3. Courts should expedite cases pending against prisoners.

4. UN Operation Somalia II should assist the judiciary in its legal responsibilities. [passage omitted]

Tanzania**Police Seize \$200,000 of Ivory, Hippo Teeth**

EA1405214893 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Police in the city of Dar es Salaam have seized more than 2,600 pieces of ivory and hippo teeth valued at \$200,000. The commissioner of police for Dar es Salaam Region, Brother Tryphon Maji, said that a businessman was in police custody because of his links with the ivory and hippo teeth.

Brother Maji said that the seizure of the ivory followed a search made yesterday by the police in collaboration with game rangers at a depot belonging to the merchant, Muhammad Fidahusayn, in Dar es Salaam. The police commander of Dar es Salaam Region said that during the search the police seized over 560 pieces of ivory and over 2,100 pieces of hippo teeth. Brother Maji said that Muhammad Fidahusayn had been charged with the offense and would appear in court.

De Klerk on Education, MK Role in SADF

*MB1705074393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727
GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 17 SAPA—The government was looking at the possibility of removing some of the legitimate complaints about education—and was not considering a security crack-down on students, the state president, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said on Monday [17 May].

"Rationalisation will continue, but we can talk about the 'how'. We are looking at the possibility—and the 'how'—of removing some of the more legitimate complaints," he said at a photo call at Tuynhuys with veteran Himalayan mountaineer Sir Edmund Hillary.

"We are not considering a security crack-down on children, but we have to look at ways in which we can ensure that those who want to go to school can do so. We have to ensure that the small core behind this does not disrupt education. There is no crisis in education, but if one is imminent, then it is being artificially caused by unruly elements."

He said the government's aim was to improve education for all South Africans. Rationalisation was necessary for that to happen. "The purpose of rationalisation is to ensure a more even spread, without negatively affecting standards. Those who are opposed to it are not keeping the interests of the children in mind."

Asked on the progress of the incorporation of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] into the South African Defence Force [SADF], Mr de Klerk said there was nothing new in negotiating the future of organisations historically opposed to each other. The negotiations were continuing but it was too early to start indicating what was definitely going to happen. "It's obvious that one of the most obvious alternatives would be for those complying with generally accepted standards to be accommodated in the SADF."

The government was looking for a convenient date to meet Mr Mandela before the education crisis developed. He hoped this would take place in the not-too-distant future. "We will also be addressing other issues and will be focusing on negotiations."

Sir Edmund is in Cape Town as a part of a drive for Table Mountain to be declared a world heritage site.

De Klerk on President's Council Members Retirement

*MB1405075493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0329
GMT 14 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 13 SAPA—Members of the President's Council, which is to be abolished on June 30, will be compensated according to precedents set at the dissolving of the senate and the provincial councils, State President F. W. de Klerk announced on Thursday [13

May]. Mr de Klerk said in a statement two considerations then were also valid for the dissolution of the President's Council. These were that members were prevented from finishing their terms, and members were prevented from being elected for another term.

Mr de Klerk said President's Council members will, therefore, be entitled to the following retirement packages:

—"Members who had five years or more pension-giving service, qualified for pension and gratification benefits calculated pro rata to their service years according to legal requirements.

"When calculating the period of pension-giving service, December 31, 1993 will be taken as the retirement date, notwithstanding the fact that the President's Council will dissolve on June 30. The extension of six months is in accordance with what was done at the dissolving of the senate.

—"Members who had less than five years pension-giving service will be given a single amount as retirement benefit which will be calculated according to a fair formula. Yet again has the example of the senate been followed regarding the formula while the five-year period was in accordance with what was done at the dissolving of the provincial councils.

"This amount will be tax free, like the normal gratification benefit paid to members who qualified for a pension."

Mr de Klerk said the retirement packages will be paid out on June 30. They will therefore not include the five per cent salary increase envisaged for political officials from July 1.

Some practical arrangements regarding travelling and moving costs will also be made.

Mandela Urges Youth To Join MK To Receive Guns

*MB1605190193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1800 GMT 16 May 93*

[Text] In Kimberley today African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela told a large crowd of supporters that he would be meeting State President F.W. de Klerk on the education crisis. He also called on young people to behave in a disciplined way and said that if there were to be any taking up of arms, this should not be done by individuals.

[Begin Mandela recording] Some of the young people here have asked me to give them guns. At the funeral of Chris Hani they surrounded my car and said we want guns. They did the same thing at the funeral of Comrade Tambo. I told them in a meeting after that, that we are prepared to give you guns. We want you to continue fighting, and we will give you guns, but what we are not going to do is to give guns to individuals who are going

to operate as individuals or in groups of two or three without discipline. What we want is people who are going to use those guns as part of a disciplined force. If you want me to give you guns, join Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK—Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing]. [end recording]

Police Holding 'Mastermind' in Slovo Assassination Plot

MB1605090893 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 May 93 pp 1, 3

[By De Wet Potgieter, Nick Olivari and Brian Sokutu]

[Text] Police are holding the alleged mastermind of a plot to assassinate SA Communist Party national chairman Joe Slovo.

Mr John Beck, 37, was arrested at his flat in Parktown North, Johannesburg, in the early hours of Thursday. An SAP [South African Police] spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Beck was being held for questioning under section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act—the section which allows for detention during questioning.

He will appear in court early this week on a charge of conspiracy to commit murder. The plot entailed shooting Mr Slovo with a high-powered rifle from a tower near his Johannesburg home. Mr Beck was arrested after a police informant known as Peter Slovak, but who is, in fact, Peter Psenak, 33, blew the whistle on the alleged plot.

Mr Psenak emigrated to South Africa from Hungary 10 years ago.

Mr Beck, described as a computer fundi [expert] by people who know him, was retrenched several months ago by an electronics company where he was employed to build personal-computer boards. For the past two months he has worked for Meteor Fire and Security, based in Westdene, Johannesburg.

Yesterday, the company bakkie [pick-up truck] he received as one of his perks was parked next to a white Alfa Guilietta in the parking area of the block of flats where he has lived for the past five years. A spokesman for the company said he had not seen Mr Beck "for a day or two", but did not know he was in custody. Mr Beck's neighbours said they had not seen him around either, but were also unaware of his arrest.

Mr Beck—who has a ruddy complexion, thinning blond hair and wears glasses—has no known right-wing connections. One resident of Park North Heights, Fourth Avenue, said Mr Beck "seemed very liberal".

"I don't see him as a right-winger, and can't understand why he would live here if he is. The entire top floor of this block is occupied by blacks," said the man.

Though a number of residents in the block said they knew Mr Beck, none seemed to know him well. One

described him as having a "quiet lifestyle" and giving the impression that he was "effeminate". In striking contrast, a shopkeeper on the ground floor of the building said he had "a violent temper". A neighbour said he had occasionally seen Mr Beck—who is divorced—with women, and described him as "very English ... I always thought he was an ex-Rhodesian".

THE SUNDAY TIMES tracked down members of Mr Beck's family yesterday, but they refused to speak about him. Regular patrons of the Berea bar where he and Mr Psenak met were also reluctant to discuss Mr Beck—though happy to talk about Mr Psenak, whom many recognised from his voice on TV on Wednesday night, even though he hid his face with a balaclava.

The bar—tucked away behind a veterinary surgery—has an unmarked door, and patrons have to ring a bell to gain admission. It is frequented by working-class East European, German and British immigrants.

—While police insist that Mr Slovo was informed of the plot against him, Mr Slovo is adamant that he was not. He confirmed that on April 22 he was visited in his office at Shell House by Captain Chris Wilken of the police community-relations section and Warrant Officer JL du Preez. They warned Mr Slovo that a white Toyota Cresida had been seen in the vicinity of his house in suspicious circumstances, and that his life could be in danger.

Mr Slovo told the police he did not expect them to guard him "24 hours a day" and would take the necessary precautions to ensure his own safety. However, Mr Slovo denies that he received a phone call from Captain Wilken on Tuesday, May 4, and was told that the police had uncovered a plot to assassinate him. "I heard for the first time of the plot to murder me when I was phoned by a reporter last Sunday," he said.

Beck Appears in Court

MB1705110193 Johannesburg SABA in English 1030 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 16 SABA—John Beck, arrested last week in connection with the alleged plot to assassinate South African Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday [17 May] on a charge of conspiracy to murder.

Mr Beck, 38, who looked dishevelled in jeans, an open-neck shirt and casual jacket, was not asked to plead and no charges were put to him. He did not have legal representation and was remanded in custody in Pretoria Central Prison's maximum security section to May 25.

Mr Beck was arrested at his Parktown north, Johannesburg, flat on Thursday in connection with the plot.

Derby-Lewis Planned New Paramilitary Group

MB1405140293 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 14-20 May 93 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Derby-Lewis' Death Plan"]

[Text] New leads in the conspiracy to assassinate Chris Hani and other ANC [African National Congress] leaders emerged this week with the discovery of a secret para-military organisation which was formed by Conservative Party leader Clive Derby-Lewis.

The discovery of the organisation coincides with the uncovering of chilling claims made by Derby-Lewis about a year ago at a meeting of the right wing Civic Action League in Durban when he allegedly spoke of plans to eliminate 25,000 ANC members. He is alleged to have said at the meeting on March 2, attended by about 100 people, that the process (the assassination of the 25,000 activists) had already begun and that it would be a long and difficult task.

Initial investigations conducted by NEW NATION show that Derby-Lewis had tried to recruit people at the meeting into his paramilitary organisation. At this stage it is not clear to what extent this organisation might be involved in plans to eliminate the 25,000 ANC activists.

Application forms for membership of the organisation enquire, among other things, whether prospective members are armed, whether they are familiar with the use of arms and if they are interested in receiving self-defence training.

The para-military grouping, called the Home Guard, was established under the guise of a neighborhood watch organisation designed to counter the attacks on whites by APLA [Azanian Peoples Liberation Army], Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK] cadres and criminals.

Information regarding the para-military grouping suggest that Derby-Lewis has been recruiting throughout the country. It could not be ascertained how many members have already been signed up, but random telephone calls to so-called "Home Guard co-ordinators" established that the grouping was still in existence.

It has also been established that the Krugersdorp police are aware of the grouping. But police spokesperson Colonel Frans Malherbe said police investigating the conspiracy around Hani's assassination had no knowledge of the existence of Derby-Lewis' Home Guard. "I don't think the police investigating the Hani assassination would have by any chance investigated it," Malherbe said.

A membership form, which is in NEW NATION's possession, invites prospective members to use four Krugersdorp telephone numbers to find out more about the organisation. One of the numbers belongs to Derby-Lewis.

A Krugersdorp woman, whose telephone number is among those on the membership application form, refused to divulge information about the organisation when approached for comment by NEW NATION. "This is a home thing, it has nothing to do with you...I don't know how that form reached you in the first place. There is nothing further I can tell you," she said before abruptly dropping the telephone.

Inquiries made by NEW NATION suggest that the March 2 meeting in Durban was organised by the Civic Action League, apparently to discuss Derby-Lewis' moves to form the Republican Union Movement of South Africa (RUMOSA). However, people who attended the meeting said the formation of RUMOSA was not discussed.

"Derby-Lewis delivered his attack on the ANC and the National Party and towards the end he made this sinister statement that 25,000 ANC members would be eliminated. There was no mention of RUMOSA at all."

Civic Action League chairperson, Durban City councillor, Arthur Morris, insists that the meeting was called to discuss RUMOSA and denies reports that Derby-Lewis spoke of the elimination of 25,000 ANC activists. "I can't remember all he said, but I can remember that he never said anything like that. I know him well enough and I know that he could never say something like that," said Morris.

Five Killed Near Pietermaritzburg

MB1605083893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Pietermaritzburg May 16 SAPA—Five people were shot dead and one wounded in an attack on a homestead in the Edendale region, near Pietermaritzburg, on Saturday night. Police say two men in balaclavas confronted residents of a homestead in Edendale's Zayeka area about 9pm, while they were sitting around a fire.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports they made their victims lie on the ground before apparently shooting each one in the head execution-style with a 9mm pistol. Four were killed instantly, one died in hospital a short while ago and one person is still alive but in a critical condition.

Police say the incident might be related to a feud in which two women were gunned down last week. Meanwhile, no arrests have been made following several Saturday afternoon attacks on Edendale buses.

Two people were killed and 12 wounded when two buses carrying Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) members from a march in Pietermaritzburg were attacked by men with AK-47 rifles.

3 Soldiers Held for Firing on Taxi, Killing 3

*MB1605054493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0101
GMT 16 May 93*

[Text] Nelspruit May 16 SAPA—Three off-duty soldiers are being held in Nelspruit police station after they opened fire on a mini-bus taxi travelling between Bosbokrand and Graskop on Saturday afternoon, killing three passengers, including a mother and child.

Police spokesman W/O [Warrant Officer] Ivan Zyl said the soldiers approached the bus from the front and opened fire on the taxi with an R4-rifle.

He said the three dead people's names could not yet been released as their next of kin had not been informed.

The taxi was carrying 16 passengers, said W/O van Zyl. The driver, who survived, was Mr Kenneth Ntswane. The soldiers under arrest, he added, are based at Phalaborwa.

Conservative Party Elects Hartzenberg New Leader

*MB1505110793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952
GMT 15 May 93*

[Text] Pretoria May 15 SAPA—There were no surprises on Saturday when the Conservative Party's [CP] deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, was unanimously elected to lead the party at a special congress in Verwoerdburg outside Pretoria.

Dr Hartzenberg's election follows the unexpected death last month of CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, who failed to recover from heart surgery.

There was no immediate clarity on the post of deputy CP leader. The congress was still underway early on Saturday afternoon.

After being elected, Dr Hartzenberg reaffirmed the CP's policies, saying the party would pursue a confederal option and that its caucus had already started drawing up a constitution. He said the CP was taking part in the negotiations process only on the condition that it could negotiate for self-determination as it was not prepared to submit its followers to African National Congress rule. The party would insist that its current parliamentary constituencies be accepted as at least the minimum geographical area for a volkstaat [people's state].

He warned against the current atmosphere of violence in the country, saying if negotiations continued amid violence the elections would be held in bloody conditions. The ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], should be disbanded or "destroyed" with state powers. The state had the ability to do this, but government lacked the will to issue such an instruction.

Thousands of IFP Supporters March Through Durban 15 May

*MB1505155393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440
GMT 15 May 93*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban May 15 SAPA—Tens of thousands of Inkatha supporters marched peacefully through Durban on Saturday [15 May] to demand the government take steps to end countrywide violence and act against Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK; African National Congress military wing] and the Transkei government.

Saturday marked the launch of the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] campaign to demand violence receives top priority at multi-party talks and several marches were held throughout Natal.

In Durban, IFP official Senzo Mfayela delivered a memorandum to Durban Deputy District Police Commissioner Col Steve du Toit warning State President F W de Klerk that "our patience is wearing very thin".

"South Africa has had enough of violence. It is your government's responsibility to keep order and to guarantee the security of the citizens. You have admitted that it is the African National Congress [ANC] that is responsible for creating a climate for violence and politically motivated murders."

The IFP demanded to know what Mr. de Klerk was doing about this, the memo said.

Among other demands made were the institution of a commission to organise and supervise the disbandment of private armies and the identification and control of arms caches.

Inkatha's statement took a hard line on Transkei and the alleged training and arming of MK cadres there.

"We want to know why the government has long tolerated the deployment from Transkei of MK cadres against the IFP...The government takes a hard line on the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] but ignores what the ANC and MK are doing."

The IFP also questioned why elements within the state's intelligence agencies were "actively helping those seeking our demise".

"National Intelligence Service agents and other intelligence agents have been involved in a number of nefarious activities against the IFP, including helping the press smear us and co-operating with the ANC in its planned march on Ulundi."

The government was also slammed for its "miserable record" in identifying, arresting and prosecuting those responsible for murdering IFP supporters.

Two-hundred-and-eighty leaders had been assassinated over the past several years with very few arrests.

To highlight this, IFP marchers carried about 280 coffins on the march through Durban, and waved banners decrying the ANC and MK.

The IFP had suffered more than any other political party, said the Inkatha's memo.

"They are not accidental killings. They are premeditated. They constitute a deliberate strategy of serial murder with only one purpose in mind—to incapacitate the IFP, to prevent the IFP organising itself by murdering its organisers, to render the IFP incapable of contesting an election by eliminating our leaders."

Before reading the statement, Mr. Mfayela and other IFP leaders led the crowd, estimated by police at 35,000 and organisers at 60,000, through Durban, avoiding the central business district to prevent possible damage to businesses and property there.

Instead of marching to Durban's City Hall, the crowd weaved its way to C R Swart Square under the watchful eyes of the police and international observers.

Police reported no incidents of violence at the Durban or Pietermaritzburg marches.

A number of whites participated in the Durban march while some white shoppers expressed support by clapping and smiling at the protesters. Many IFP supporters bore sticks and other Zulu "cultural" weapons but very few spears were spotted in the crowd.

Student Protest March Stalls Traffic in Durban

*MB1705131693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] Traffic was brought to a standstill in parts of the Durban city center at about noon today when thousands of students from institutions in Natal held a protest march. The students distributed pamphlets demanding an end to military action and interference at the University of Bophuthatswana, and the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa.

ANC's Niehaus Addresses Students on Afrikaner Caricature

*MB1405101393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0043
GMT 14 May 93*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Stellenbosch May 13 SAPA—A small group of khaki-clad extremists on the political periphery was making a caricature of the Afrikaner which was untrue, African National Congress Spokesman Carl Niehaus told applauding Stellenbosch University students on Thursday [13 May].

"The time has come to say unequivocally that this caricature is not true," he told about 300 students at a lunchtime meeting of the campus actuality debating circle, Saak.

Mr Niehaus remarked on the contrast of his reception compared to an earlier visit to the campus of Pretoria University where he was shouted down. He was repeatedly applauded for saying, for instance, that ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela had emerged from the Hani assassination as the de facto state president and that mass action was a good thing.

He addressed the question "What of the Boers?" and said the Afrikaner was no longer a homogeneous society which followed one or two leaders.

"As Afrikaners we now have the right to interpret history and ask where is our true position in a new South Africa?"

He still identified himself as an Afrikaner who identified with the Afrikaner's struggle against colonialism as an important component of the liberation ideals he wished to preserve.

"Unfortunately the Afrikaner's history is not just one of liberation and anti-colonialism, but also one of withdrawal and isolation, believing the only way we could maintain our identity was to retain power, to stay in control."

Unfortunately this led to the oppression of others.

The ANC recognised the right of the so-called committee of generals to express their ideal for an Afrikaner nation state but they did not have the right to threaten people with violence and undemocratic action.

"We are prepared, and we note with gratitude that General Constand Viljoen says that he too is prepared, to negotiate with anyone on this issue.

"But we are not prepared to be threatened. We wish to keep to the rules of the negotiations game."

Mr Niehaus said the slogans of "Kill the Boer, Kill the Farmer" chanted by Youth League President Peter Mokaba and others, "are inappropriate and unacceptable in these times. They are wrong".

The ANC acknowledged that farmers were going through hard times. The government had campaigned against farmers, withdrawing millions in funding from the farming industry since 1983 when it perceived that the bulk of the CP's [Conservative Party] support came from there.

"The ANC rejects, in the strongest terms, attacks on farmers and calls for the highest penalties, short of the death sentence, for those caught and convicted of such attacks.

The ANC was also prepared to address the fears of the right wing, to discuss the feasibility of an Afrikaner state and the fears of Afrikaners regarding their culture and language.

"We understand there are many questions around the future of Afrikaans. We say mother-tongue education will be possible. No language will be suppressed in terms of another."

Most important was that the right-wing groupings had to be taken along in the negotiations process because the ANC and the country did not want a race war.

Transkei Military Leader Holomisa Interviewed

*MB1605184793 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
1700 GMT 15 May 93*

[Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa interviewed by reporter Lavumisa Dlamini on the "Let's Converse" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Dlamini] What challenges have you faced in your leadership?

[Holomisa] I think, to sum it up, the challenges I have faced are those which need my decisions, be they small or big, but it is always difficult to take a decision. Before you take a decision which is going to affect the entire population, you have got to weigh many factors and come up with sound deductions and courses open to all sides, and finally you take a decision. That is the most trying and challenging issue I can classify as—or to qualify your question.

[Dlamini] What improvements or changes have you made so far?

[Holomisa] Since we took over, a number of changes have been introduced in the field of economics, political, as well as on the side of the ethics of promoting good government. Before in this country there were protectionist laws economically, so we removed those economic clauses. That is why now perhaps you see that a lot of face lifting is happening in our towns. Almost all the towns here are controlled by Transkeians, but they lacked capital to develop their shopping complexes. Then we invited property developers from outside to come and assist them and they got into joint ventures. And we also allowed, or encouraged some chain stores and people to get franchise in order to get jobs as well as to fight the unemployment in the country, and a number of people have, as a result of that, got jobs. Economically I think we are building this region very nicely, and we work with the people from South Africa and also the people from here. Transkeians have got land, the people from outside have got capital, so it makes a nice mixing. And then on the side of promoting the ethics of good government, we have brought people who have been mismanaging the affairs before, and they have been sentenced in a court of law—and our courts of law, I

mean, our courts are still manned by civilians, and there is an independent judiciary. Many people thought that we would introduce court martials and firing squads in our military government, but we didn't attempt to interfere in the judiciary. So perhaps that's why we, I guess, we earned respect from our people, and we have been challenged also on a number of issues in the court. Some of the cases we have won, some of them, we have been defeated, and we have accepted defeat. And on the issue of the political situation, we have allowed political parties to garner their support and move around the country and try and politicize the people. And so, a lot of work has been taken off from our shoulders, because we act now as merely facilitators. When we are approaching a weekend, I know that over the weekend I am not going to be worried about political rallies and move around the country. I know that I am going to relax, go and watch football. So the political organizations, its their role and duty to move around the country and explain why they want to be government in future.

[Dlamini] Tell me, how are your diplomatic relations with South Africa?

[Holomisa] They are normal, but eh...

[Dlamini, interrupting] Politically?

[Holomisa] Politically and otherwise, they are normal, but we don't—you will excuse me if I use this language—we don't stand for nonsense, if I can use that word. I hope I am not offending the audience.

[Dlamini] That's right.

[Holomisa] But, one plus one, it makes two to a military government. If it makes three, or five, we might in the long run appear as liars. Bear in mind that we are not a political party which pushes a certain ideology, where at times they have to shuffle the cards in order to accommodate something. Here we say: President de Klerk you have said you are reforming the political situation in Southern Africa—and in Transkei we feel we have moved a step ahead of him. For instance, we still see, or we observe that he still classifies the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] as the enemy, together with their liberation... [changes thought] with their military wings. In Transkei it's a different case. We sit down with them, not only in forums at multilaterals, but to actually touch issues which affect them on the ground in Transkei, including their security. So we are not ashamed therefore to feel—rather, we are not ashamed to protect them publicly, because they are legal organizations. And after, all their followers pay taxes in Transkei and I guess also, they also pay taxes in South Africa. So if the followers of the ANC come here and protest and say they want fresh water in rural area X, we have got to listen and respond.

[Dlamini] That's a very interesting point that you have just made. How are you able to bring in the two—ANC and PAC—because we, as the public, only know that they don't see eye to eye?

[Holomisa] Well, we have been fortunate so far in that they listen to us, and we at times bring them together to attend our meetings, and they also participate in various structures which are on the ground here in Transkei. I think the reason why they are working closely and also openly with us, or together here in Transkei, is simply because the present administration in Transkei is not vying for political spoils with them. Ours is to assist. Therefore when we appeal to both parties that problem A would have to be solved, we suggest the following method and suggest the following time frames, and they have got to look into that and listen to that, because we are saying it without any hidden agendas. We want to involve them and they analyze it. I think it has helped us to play our cards openly and also facing upward.

[Dlamini] You have been accused of actually harboring the APLA, Azanian People's Liberation Army. Do you have any links with APLA?

[Holomisa] The ANC, PAC, MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing], APLA are unbanned in Transkei unconditionally. It's the same thing also which is... [changes thought] That unbanning principle, I assume, does also apply to South Africa, in that they are unbanned unconditionally. Therefore, the statement to say we are harboring is false, from whatever quarter, because those people are legal to be here, and we are so happy to work with them. In fact, when it comes to the intelligence gathering and collation, we work closely with the followers of the ANC, PAC, as well as their military wings. We have averted a lot of catastrophes which might have happened in the past by simply comparing notes and actually finding out that the Government of South Africa is not honest in some of these public pronouncements. And, therefore, Transkei does not harbor APLA or MK. They are entitled to be here, as they are entitled to be—as we see it today, we find them in Johannesburg. I am sure even President de Klerk—if ANC and PAC have done their homework since they were unbanned—the people who clean his floors in the Union Buildings, or who serve him tea, belong to APLA and MK.

[Dlamini] Do you allow them to practice or to carry out their armed struggles from your country?

[Holomisa] No, as far as I am concerned. That one they know it that Transkei will not be used as a springboard to attack South Africa, and if anyone is doing that he must know that he is committing suicide, not only for his organization, but also for the people of Transkei. So far, I know that there has been a lot of noise purported to be coming from the Goldstone Commission that Transkei is harboring and so on.

So far we have not seen anyone arrested, displayed publicly, because South Africa has been invited by us: Send your soldiers, send your policemen; let's go and do an inspection in these areas where you claim there are bases. They have not come back to us. But what they have done is to misuse the name of Goldstone by

shielding behind evidence which has been furnished by the enemies of the APLA, as well as MK in the battle. I am talking about police and the army. Those people were fighting, and it would appear that President de Klerk and the leaders of ANC and PAC, they have not yet addressed adequately the question of cessation of hostilities, where you will find that they will come out openly and sign a formal cease fire.

But now President de Klerk, because he knew that he is under pressure from his Nationalist Party caucus and Parliament as well as the followers—whites in general—he sought to use Transkei as an area where he can try and draw the attention of the panicking conservative element among the Nationalist Party followers, but he is not going to succeed.

In fact he has failed that battle so far, because he is now ringing Transkei. I mean, Transkei is surrounded by the security forces of South Africa, and the attacks are taking place right behind their borders, I mean rather, behind, eh—the attacks are taking place in big towns in South Africa. As we have seen, the farmers also now are—they want to revenge.

But in so far as Transkei is concerned, we are for peace, and on the ground you can confirm that, because here we stay peacefully with both the nationalities. What would be the point of harboring people to go and kill whites in South Africa and leave the whites here, because there are so many whites here in Transkei? It doesn't make sense, and all of them, mostly, are Afrikaners, too; they are from South Africa.

[Dlamini] But recently it has been said your people are shooting the whites here. Is this true?

[Holomisa] It is true that a number of people in particular too were killed, in and around the—immediately after Chris Hani passed away, during that weekend. We are not sure whether the issue was criminal, or was it associated with anger which was engulfing the entire South Africa. A number of whites in South Africa were burned alive; others were killed during that period. Of course Mr. Mandela and ourselves, we asked for calm, and ever since then, I think, the situation has been quiet. But the police are investigating that matter. We don't want to jump into this matter.

[Dlamini] Immediately after Hani's death, or tragic death, you suspended the commission of inquiry into the activities of APLA in the Transkei. I mean, why do you decide to suspend the commission of inquiry?

[Holomisa] Yes, it is true. I confirm that we—in actual fact we did not even suspend it, but we canceled it. The Transkei Defense Force Staff Council, which is composed mainly of the senior defense force officers, as well as the Military Council, felt that morally we are not obliged to conduct an inquiry into the activities of APLA, which is fighting for the rights of the oppressed. If a man like Chris Hani, who has been advocating peace in southern Africa, he can be killed by a member of an

organization, a white terrorist organization called AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], which is training publicly in South Africa, and the South African authorities don't do anything, we felt in that way we would not be party to any further investigation of PAC and its military wing.

The situation of APLA, however, we said, it would appear the question of violence must not be addressed piecemeal, but the multilateral negotiations forum must address this matter. Hence today you will find that the negotiations forum has established a steering committee to look into the issue of violence. And when we talk violence, one has got to look into the causes of the violence, and also be able to define the violence we are talking about.

There are two types of violence we are talking about. One, the violence perpetrated by the liberation movements which wanted to force the government to a negotiating table in order to give the blacks the right to vote and so on. Then there is another one, a counterrevolutionary by the Government of South Africa which uses other blacks to fight the liberation movement.

Therefore, because of the fact that a white terrorist organization had killed Chris Hani, we felt that we are not going to continue with the investigation. Let the matter be handled at the level of multilateral negotiation. After all, this thing is becoming controversial in that the so-called eminent judge, Judge Goldstone, he only used the information which he got from police and the army, which is still having cold war, or is still harboring, or is still classifying MK and APLA as enemies. So which means the failure is on the political leadership. We are not going to be made a scapegoat.

[Dlamini] But why is de Klerk not able to disarm the AWB?

[Holomisa] It is a very difficult question, but I will attempt to summarize the answer as follows. I think President de Klerk, in the first instance, has got a problem. He is a captive of the past policies of the Nationalist Party, of which by virtue of his seniority in the Cabinet in that government of P.W. Botha, he might possibly know some of the atrocities, or things which were planned against the blacks. When I say the captive of those things, it's the fact that now he doesn't have the guts to tell his security forces, to say: General so-and-so, why are you doing this? Its because the policy was implemented by themselves while he was under the cabinet of P.W. Botha.

Obviously, if, for instance, he wanted to discipline the senior officers of the MI [Military Intelligence], possible they can say: But Mr. President, you dare not do that because the following minutes which took down some of these decisions might bring you down. For instance, let's take the revelations on Operation Katzen which we published here—a file which we obtained anonymously from South Africa—a file which actually for the first

time confirmed in writing why resistance movements, or movements like Inkatha and others, are in force today.

For instance, General van der Westhuizen, the present chief of the SADF [South African Defense Force] Military Intelligence—put it this way. He said he once, at a time in 1987, he wrote a plan where he wanted to form a Xhosa resistance movement to fight against the ANC in the entire eastern Cape, and he says this resistance movement must in nature and extent be the same as Inkatha. And he went further to say all the actions which are to be—all the activities are going to be conducted or monitored by the Military Intelligence of South Africa. But an interesting paragraph further says all the actions of this resistance movement in wiping out or removing people permanently from society, all those actions must not be traceable back to South Africa.

Well, the next question is, who is AWB? It's a resistance movement. In the light of what I have said to you, I am sure you are clear in your mind that AWB, which is allowed to train openly and armed openly, they are preparing, perhaps, a way where they can use AWB as a fall-back. Because if you look at the whites now, they are running away from the Nationalist Party, and they're going on the right-hand side, and the next thing here—if President de Klerk is now under pressure from the whites, he can simply resign and leave the whole thing in the lurch, and the right takes over and then we are taking another five to 10 years again to try and negotiate. So we've got to be careful when we are dealing with President de Klerk.

[Dlamini] So when you got that file, was it submitted to Mr. de Klerk, and what was his reaction?

[Holomisa] We submitted, we handed over the file to the attorney general of the eastern Cape. The attorney general is a civil servant of President de Klerk. And President de Klerk, when we met him in Cape Town last month, we asked him to investigate the matter and he promised that he would ask Goldstone to investigate that file, but up to this stage he is quiet.

[Dlamini] And nothing has been done?

[Holomisa] Now that's typical of him, and, Goldstone. For instance, he has come up with recommendations, and he will say all sorts of excuses and not implement the recommendations. We are not surprised at that. But, as I said to you, is he not a captive of his past, policies of his political party as well as his predecessors? Because he has been a cabinet minister from time immemorial, and he was sitting in that notorious security council of South Africa where decisions were taken to liquidate people in the past, and a number of activists did pass away under P.W. Botha, and under F.W. de Klerk they are still being eliminated. In actual fact, under President F.W. de Klerk more blacks have died than combined under all his predecessors.

[Dlamini] General, during Chris Hani's funeral you actually appealed to the ANC supporters to protect their

leaders by using guns. But I think you are aware that blacks are not allowed to be armed in South Africa?

[Holomisa] It is true that on the night of—during the vigil of Chris Hani's funeral ceremony, I did appeal to the members of Umkhonto we Sizwe who were present at the stadium. This is how I put it, I put it in Xhosa. I will try and translate it. I said to the audience there on that day: Here is a message to the MK members. We are now at a sports stadium and they must realize that this is a football stadium, not a stadium to come and cry and talk over the corpses of our leadership, of the leadership of our people.

The South African Government invited them to come inside the country, but as we know, they didn't offer protection. Instead they are being eliminated day by day. I said to them, the South African Government, we understand, is refusing to give them licenses or loan them the guns to protect leaders like Mandela, Sisulu, and many others. Therefore, this must be the last time that we come to a sports football club and come and cry, but we must come here to watch football. And as a result of that, whether they have licenses or no licenses, MK members must protect their leadership.

The time has come to defy the South African authorities when it comes to defending their leadership, because we have got to understand here that the parties are equal here. In this struggle which has been fought for many years, there have been no winners or no losers. Therefore, I fail to understand that ANC will succumb, or any organization for that matter, will succumb to the whims of President de Klerk when it comes to the protection of their leaders. After all I don't see any need why they had to ask for licenses for that matter, because they should have been told from the word go that, Mr. President, we welcome your invitation that we must come and defend, and participate in negotiations, that you have unbanned us. But, our security is going to be in the hands of our people, because we have not yet addressed the question of hostilities fully. Simple, speak the truth, nothing else but the truth.

17 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries
MB1705135293

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

'Inquisitorial' Questioning of SABC Board Applicants—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 14 May finds the procedure for the selection of a new board for the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, "disturbing." Eighty six candidates had to appear before a specially appointed panel and from accounts of some of the questioning "it appears that they were subjected to questioning more inquisitorial than a simple test of background and viewpoints. It will be interesting to see who is finally chosen, but we

hope this is not going to be a precedent for the selection of boards of government or parastatal organizations for the new South Africa."

THE STAR

'Discordant Voices' Within Rightwing Afrikaner Ranks—A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 May notes that the African National Congress, ANC, has resolved to engage the Afrikaner National Front, Volksfront, in dialogue, because it recognizes the "danger of a resurgent Afrikaner Right, the ANC's intention is to avert conflict and find a peaceful solution through negotiations." However, "discordant voices are already audible within its ranks." "Hopeful signs" have emanated from the Afrikaner National Union, which is "prepared to seek fulfillment of its aim of an Afrikaner polity within a federal South Africa." The Conservative Party, CP, with Ferdi Hartzenberg as its leader, "is less compromising." Hartzenberg "has rejected the idea of self-determination within a unitary state as an 'ANC trick'." "Eugene Terreblanche's Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB), having originally adopted a scornful attitude towards the Volksfront, represents a much shriller voice. Its demagogic leader and its armed bully-boys, with their fascist ideology, constitute forces with whom rational discussion will be difficult, if not impossible."

BUSINESS DAY

Conservative Afrikaners 'Confused'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 May in a page 6 editorial comments that there are Afrikaners, like Wilhelm Verwoerd, the grandson of Hendrik Verwoerd, who are "not only willing but anxious to risk their all in the new South Africa." Wilhelm Verwoerd joined the ANC, saying it was "a liberating feeling to 'take this step, and no longer be part of the fearful and threatened minority'." BUSINESS DAY believes the "same type of exorcism has been going on in the National Party, the churches and in other institutions. Admissions of past wrongs, whether by government members, soon-to-be-replaced SABC moguls or former Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood] chairmen are all part of a process of liberation in the Afrikaner mainstream." Even the Broederbond "is likely to disappear altogether and become a cultural organisation." "Is it any wonder that conservative Afrikaners, confused at the apparent disintegration of their way of life, are responding to the call of the generals? Even the CP, under its new leadership, seems likely to lose influence in the emotional retreat to the right." It is in these circumstances that the moderate political groups have to persuade "waverers that there is a place for them in the new South Africa."

BEELD

ANC's Empathy Holds Out Hope—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 11 May notes in a page 8 editorial: "When the ANC holds its 3-day bush conference this week on how not to play into the hands of right wing reaction, it will no doubt be a bit more than just the

right wing being discussed. The rightwing reaction is apparently causing concern within the ANC, especially now that it has taken on a strong military touch with the formation of the Afrikaner National Front at the initiative of a number of retired generals." "The ANC has clearly realized that it is itself attracting a rightwing reaction by, inter alia, its racist, murderous slogans aimed at the boer and the farmer." "There are other issues the ANC ought to discuss at the bush conference, for the sake of people other than just the right wing. One of these is the degree to which it is committed to a dispensation of regional government as one of the major checks and balances against the misuse of power by a central government in a future system." "Then there is the matter of mass action, with the immediate danger it poses to peace and order, and to the long-term economic recovery." BEELD concludes: "Nevertheless, by discussing rightwing reaction the ANC displays a certain degree of empathy, which holds out some hope for the great task of national reconciliation which lies ahead."

ANC Must Suspend Mass Action—Johannesburg
BEELD in Afrikaans on 12 May says in a page 10 editorial: "If there is one idea we can support unconditionally, it is the government's proposal for a moratorium on mass action while the constitutional negotiations are in progress. At one stage the armed struggle was the spearhead of the ANC's struggle, but the organization eventually realized one cannot negotiate while at the same time conducting a bloody struggle, so it suspended

and then dropped the latter." "It retained mass action, though, as a weapon to stir people's emotions and pressure the government." BEELD adds: "Just how dangerous mass action really is, is apparent from the violence, the reaction, and the economic damage it causes. Mass action and the threat of more to come has contributed greatly to the pessimism of recent weeks. It is praiseworthy that the ANC now wants to draw up a code of conduct for its supporters to ensure that they do not play into the hands of the rightwing extremists by their actions." "The ANC alliance has seen how the country was moved to the brink of the abyss by a variety of factors. It could help to prevent disaster by suspending mass action and by promoting a negotiated settlement through accommodation and reconciliation."

No Excuse for Violence—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD asks "How low can people sink? To the country's list of shameful atrocities committed daily we can now add another: the body of a buried Inkatha Freedom party activist is dug up, mutilated, and set alight! This horrendous orgy of barbarism occurred in Tembisa. Other parts of the country are not exempted. Indescribable cruelties, such as chopping people up into pieces and hanging the pieces out, are taking place. The entire South African community will have to give urgent attention to this explosion of bestiality. Those who try to find political excuses for these excesses will discover that they are creating a monster which eats everything in its path."

Angola

Government-UNITA Talks Continue in Abidjan

Government Accepts Peace Agreement

MB1405160593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The Angolan Government says it has accepted the entire text of a preliminary peace agreement under negotiation in Cote d'Ivoire.

The protracted peace talks resumed in Abidjan today after a nine-day break in which government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegates consulted their leaders in Angola. A United Nations spokesman said the Angolan Government had accepted the 47-point memorandum of understanding designed to halt the civil war in Angola; however, UNITA is still not satisfied and says it wants to make the document more comprehensive. UNITA has publicly rejected the final clause in the memorandum which proposes that it withdraw from towns and villages it has occupied since last year.

UNITA wants a United Nations peace-keeping force in place before it withdraws any troops, but the UN says it wants partial demilitarization in Angola before it sends peace-keeping troops.

Valentim Says No Rupture at Talks

MB1505074693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 May 93

[Interview with Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola chief negotiator at the Abidjan peace talks, by unidentified BBC reporters in Abidjan on 14 May]

[Text] [Announcer] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and government negotiating teams are to meet in Abidjan again today. Point 11 on the agenda has been the source of most difficulties to the negotiators. UNITA Chief Negotiator Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim said yesterday his party will not sign a Bosnia-style cease-fire accord, adding such accords are systematically violated shortly after being signed. UNITA believes there must be UN-supervised bilateral demilitarization. In an interview with the BBC, Dr. Valentim has said there has been no rupture at the talks. He admitted, however, that the government team has returned from Luanda with more radical proposals.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] The new proposals we are presenting are proposals to build a new document, not to serve as obstacles to it. Thus, there is no reason whatever to call us radicals—we have never been radical—or to say that these proposals are obstacles to concluding that document. Now, the government wants once again to [words indistinct] saying we are (?much too demanding).

[Unidentified reporter] Dr. Valentim: Is there any rupture at the talks?

[Valentim] No, there is no rupture whatever. UNITA is not interested in any rupture. We are moving toward an African accord. I said this at the meeting and I am repeating it now: We want no Bosnia-style cease-fire [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] what must still be discussed regarding Point 11 on the agenda?

[Valentim] No [words indistinct] talking about withdrawals [words indistinct] in the cities or other areas [words indistinct] any country, where ministries are [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Announcer] Also yesterday, Dr. Jorge Valentim told the media UNITA does not agree with the World Food Program's [WFP] current behavior and demanded the WFP show political neutrality. He also noted UNITA finds unacceptable that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party should be using UNITA military detainees in its ongoing offensive. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff has warned that the UNITA forces are ready to reply to any People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola provocation.

UN Suspends Negotiations

AB1605161093 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 16 May 93

[Excerpts] Abidjan, May 16 (AFP)—The United Nations demanded Sunday [16 May] that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels of Angola sign a peace protocol, and suspended the negotiations it has been brokering here with the Luanda government.

U.N. spokesman Joao Albuquerque said U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali had sent a "personal message" to this effect to Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

"For the meantime, the United Nations will not even consider a refusal from Savimbi," said Albuquerque in this Ivory Coast city. [passage omitted]

But diplomatic pressure on UNITA is mounting. A Portuguese representative said Saturday that there was no way the protocol could be renegotiated. And a Russian observer at the talks said UNITA "must" accept the U.N. resolutions. [passage omitted]

UN, Government Team Await UNITA Response

MB1605213693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 May 93

[Report from Abidjan by Radio Angola correspondent Inocencio Pombal—first three paragraphs are studio introduction]

[Text] At the Angolan peace talks in Abidjan, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is in difficulty after the UN secretary general sent a personal message to Jonas Savimbi very early this morning, urging him to instruct his negotiators to sign the Abidjan Protocol. For practical purposes, the talks will be suspended until UNITA responds to this latest UN call. Abidjan-based diplomats view it as an ultimatum. According to certain sources, the observers feel this must be the protocol's final version.

UNITA has increased its bilateral contacts with the observers and with the Cote d'Ivoire Government. It has come up with new conditions concerning an agreement on the withdrawal of its troops from illegally occupied cities and towns. This is the main sticking point with the government, but the government has not backtracked. It has said: The government is the government and nothing else.

In turn, UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee wants the plenary meeting to take place tomorrow at the start of the sixth week of talks. Our special correspondent Inocencio Pombal reports from Abidjan:

[Pombal] Good evening. This was a negative day in Abidjan. UNITA returned from Huambo on 13 May, but there has been no plenary meeting yet. The deadlock remains. Government team spokesman Higino Carneiro continues to admit the possibility of an eventual rupture at the talks, all that [words indistinct] basic understanding [words indistinct] Point 11 on the Abidjan Protocol, which was drawn up by the observers. Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny also appears to have had some say, too.

The government has agreed to Point 11, but UNITA has failed to do so. Point 11 proposes the withdrawal of UNITA soldiers from the areas it occupies. This would be the first step toward UNITA's future demilitarization.

Jorge Valentim was somewhat clearer yesterday: Now, UNITA wants its forces' withdrawal to occur simultaneously with the government's possible appointment of UNITA men as provincial governors. This is a new condition. The previous condition was that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and government forces had to move symmetrically in what Jorge Valentim described as demilitarization of the cities. The government has said no to UNITA's new proposal or condition.

Unofficially, it is said behind the scenes that the government views that demand as groundless blackmail. The government is the government and that is it. The ball is now in UNITA's court. It must either adopt a more flexible stand or rupture will follow.

The UNITA negotiating team spent the whole day yesterday explaining its position to the observers, the UN Angola Verification Mission-2, and even the Cote

d'Ivoire Government, which helps explain why no plenary meeting has taken place yet. Tomorrow should see the holding of that much awaited plenary meeting.

It is said behind the scenes that Margaret Anstee has served UNITA with a sort of ultimatum. Separate consultations must end today, 16 May. Other rumors have it that Jonas Savimbi has instructed his team not to enter any plenary meeting without his having personally contacted Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Margaret Anstee, and Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Well, at least there has already been contact between him and Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

It has been reported here that the UN secretary general sent a letter to Jonas Savimbi very early this morning. In it he urged Savimbi to instruct his team to sign the Abidjan Protocol. Savimbi's response is not yet known. We only know that it has been the UNITA negotiating team that has been requesting successive postponements to the plenary meeting. [end recording]

Butrus-Ghali Confirms Anstee 'To Be Replaced Soon'

MB1505065293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] ANGOP learned yesterday that UN Secretary General Butrus-Butrus Ghali has confirmed for the first time that UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee is to be replaced soon. ANGOP reports the UN secretary general confirmed Ms. Margaret Anstee had expressed her desire to leave her duties some time ago. He said he is looking at her request and will make a decision soon.

ANGOP says Brazilian diplomat Sergio Valle e Mello's name has been insistently mentioned as Anstee's likely replacement.

Yesterday, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali called on the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to cooperate with Ms. Anstee and to step up their efforts toward achieving an accord at Abidjan.

Deputy Minister Links U.S. Policy, UNITA Actions

MB1505050593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty has blamed the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for the impasse in the current Abidjan negotiations. Jorge Chikoty told Japanese television that Jonas Savimbi's organization has been adopting difficult and ambiguous stands in the negotiations under way in the capital of Cote d'Ivoire for the past month. The deputy foreign minister said the government has been demonstrating its flexibility and readiness for a negotiating process which will in fact bring peace to Angola. The Angolan official expressed the hope

that, with the eventual signing of the Abidjan protocol, the United Nations will find the means to force UNITA to fully implement it.

On the occasion, Jorge Chikoty deplored the U.S. policy on Angola over the past 16 years and its nonrecognition of the government established as a result of the elections held in September 1992 and which were considered free and fair by the United Nations. Chikoty said with this gesture, the United States has encouraged UNITA to do what it wants since it does not fear reprisals from the international community and the only superpower.

Jorge Chikoty, who is also the chairman of the Angolan Democratic Forum, said the blame for the resumption of war in Angola belongs to UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and his obsession to become president of Angola. Chikoty said the UNITA extremist and militarist wing is bent on governing Angola, be it through elections or by the force of arms.

FALA Chief Notes Need To Define Military Issues at Talks

MB1505071193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 May 93

["Communique" issued by General Arlindo Pena Ben-Ben, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola chief of General Staff, in Huambo on 14 May]

[Text] Having attended the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Political Commission meeting, which made an in-depth analysis of the evolution of the ongoing peace talks, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The Abidjan Protocol reflects neither seriousness nor honesty on the part of the government;
2. The FALA General Staff believes that only after the conflict's political issues have been clarified will the way be open to define military issues conducive to a cease-fire accord;
3. Aware of the complex nature of a solution to the Angolan conflict, the FALA forces are ready to respond to any kind of People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola provocation. The FALA General Staff hereby reaffirms its belief that peace can only be restored through dialogue.

[Issued] Huambo, 14 May 1993

[Signed] General of the Army Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, FALA chief of General Staff

UNITA Radio Discusses Suspension of Talks

MB1605193793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] The Abidjan peace talks were suspended today [words indistinct] this suspension comes at a time when

negotiations were entering a crucial stage. Nevertheless, talks could resume tomorrow.

Dr. Jorge Valentim, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team to the talks, said this afternoon that the United Nations in New York [words indistinct] Dr. Valentim said modalities had not yet been considered for a cease-fire [words indistinct] the role of the referee. He also noted that Luanda has not yet given any answers concerning the issues of national reconciliation and power decentralization.

Jamba-based observers have unanimously said UNITA has not gone to Abidjan to sign its own death certificate. It went there to give and receive guarantees that there will be no more manhunts in Angola, which have cost the lives of thousands of UNITA militants, sympathizers, and officials. Examples are former Vice President Jeremias Chitunda, Salupeto Pena, who was head of the UNITA team to the Joint Political and Military Commission at the time, and Secretary General Alicerces Mango. Observers also say those guarantees must include clear UN responsibilities. The United Nations must send at least 12,000 blue berets to Angola.

Commentary Decries U.S. Congressional Letter

MB1605201393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 May 93

[Commentary: "U.S. Honesty and Justice Standards Are Not Synonymous With Recognition of Fictitiously Democratic African Governments - Part I"]

[Text] The Americans are divided as to whether the Clinton administration should recognize the Luanda government. These divided perceptions allow some U.S. circles to have a wider and more realistic political, economic, and geostrategic vision of Angola in the context of African nations. They recognize that Angola can help central and southern Africa develop at various levels. They take into account Angola's untapped economic potential and favorable infrastructure. Those circles have opted for a detailed and cautious analysis of the Angolan crisis. Through honest and constructive engagement, they are trying to bring a really democratic and united system of government to Angola that will be able to accommodate the Angolan people's various political, cultural, economic, and social leanings.

Others, obsessed with Angola's economic potential, can only see Angola from an economic viewpoint: They perceive it to be a source of easy enrichment. Those circles are only interested in oil. The Angolan people's living standards do not concern them. They are the ones who want the war to continue in Angola so they can suck out its resources better while helping perpetuate the Angolan people's misery and suffering. They are the people who want Angola to continue existing under a communist, totalitarian, and repressive regime with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] at the head. The MPLA-PT has been

resorting to arms to try and impose at all costs a false democracy on the Angolan people.

They are also the ones which call for recognition of Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government. They do not take into account the fact that such recognition may be premature and mean violations to all norms required for such recognition by the present U.S. Administration.

There are also other circles which do not fall into either of the aforementioned categories. Those circles just applaud the side that appears to be on top at any given time. They are mere representative pamphlets. They do not carry much weight, their views are not widely disseminated, and they do not have much decision-making power when it comes to the various sensitive issues in U.S. policy.

It was with much apprehension that we received the news that 30 black U.S. congressmen in the House of Representatives—its Black Caucus [preceding two words in English]—had sent a letter to President Bill Clinton asking for his administration to recognize Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government.

Those Angolans who have endured and continue to endure the effects of this unjust war which was unilaterally begun by the Eduardo dos Santos' government troops, so as to silence real opposition, do disagree with the basic reasons which led the 30 U.S. Congressmen in the Black Caucus to write that letter in an attempt to convince the Clinton administration. Those reasons do not correspond with the truth at the source of Angola's current political and military crisis. On the contrary, the content of that letter (?shows how misled) those 30 black U.S. Congressmen are about the real reasons behind the war currently affecting the Angolan people. It also shows how ignorant they are about Angola's geopolitical and strategic importance to central and southern Africa.

We realize that U.S. blacks are not all bad. Most of them actually express their solidarity with Africa, their roots. They have supported Africans in their quest to liberate their continent. Nevertheless, we also feel that there are also those among you, U.S. blacks, who guardedly support communist ideologies. They disguise themselves as democracy supporters and allow themselves to be ruled by hypocrisy. They allow themselves to be bribed with a few dollars from governments nearing collapse. As real and suffering Angolans, our criticism is aimed at them.

U.S. Congressmen: In your letter, you stated you were deeply disturbed about Angola's worsening situation and recalled that the 29-30 September 1992 elections were labelled free and fair. First, we would like to tell you that the blame for Angola's worsening situation must be laid solely at the door of the MPLA-PT. UNITA is not to blame. The MPLA-PT and Spain have violated the Triple Zero clause of the Bicesse Accords from the outset. They unilaterally created the Riot Police with soldiers from the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola special forces. Today, those forces form a

real MPLA-PT repressive army in reserve. That police force was active in Angola's infamous political and tribal genocide.

Second, we, the Angolan people, witnessed the MPLA-PT's widespread fraud at the September 1992 elections. Though the MPLA-PT forced the United Nations to recognize them as free and fair, we remained unconvinced. Those elections were indeed shamelessly fraudulent.

We, the real Angolans who were robbed by the MPLA-PT's National Electoral Council, are not making any ideological concessions on that point. We saw ballot boxes being diverted. We saw UNITA delegates being beaten up and detained. We saw the Riot Police interfering with voters, and so on. Even the Brazilian computers which were used had been programmed for fraudulent purposes.

The second point drawing our attention is that those 30 congressmen have demanded that the Luanda government be recognized, so the United States shows its support for democracy in Africa. We do not agree with that view. A government which has emerged from widespread and shameful fraud can never serve as an example for the establishment of African democratic states. Africans that we are, we want our beautiful continent to be properly represented in the world by really democratic government. Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government continues to support a one-party system, communism, and repression. Under cover of a fictitious democracy, it is trying to convince the world in general, and the United States in particular, that it has dropped its Marxist-Leninist policies. This is not true. U.S. justice standards are not consistent with recognition of the fraudulent, communist, and genocidal Luanda government. If that is indeed the basis for recognition, we view it as a betrayal of the world's oldest democracy's democratic standards. To this day, thousands of UNITA militants and sympathizers remain incarcerated in Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola dungeons. Some of them are undergoing psychological and physical torture. Others are being murdered in the dead of night.

(?Dear) black U.S. Congressmen: What is happening in Angola is a struggle for survival. Angolans are defending themselves against military offensives by MPLA-PT troops bent on UNITA's extermination. Those are Angolan people who want a place in the sun and who wish to live peacefully in their own country. Theirs is a struggle for their honor, freedom, and dignity, as well as justice among Angolan people. In short, theirs is a struggle for real democracy in Angola. Our struggle [words indistinct] U.S. society's well-being today and allowing them to be properly represented in high level U.S. Parliament institutions.

You should have voiced your profound concern for the Angolan cause when the Angolan people were constantly calling for peace. You should have used your influence

and your good relations with the communist Luanda regime to persuade it not to plunge Angola into war yet again [words indistinct] tens of thousands of Angolan people to flee from MPLA-PT army massacres [words indistinct] thus, we view your gesture as irrational and corrupt. It contravenes the universal democratic and social principles which you, Americans, claim to defend and promote.

Long live peace!

Long live real democracy!

Long live UNITA!

Long live Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

Minister Regrets Portuguese President's Advice to U.S.

MB1505064493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has said in Luanda that the Angolan Government was disappointed with Portuguese President Mario Soares for having advised Washington not to recognize the Angolan Government established as a result of elections. The Angolan foreign minister told JORNAL DE NOTICIAS that his government would like Mario Soares to continue to honor the Angolan people with his struggle in defense of multiparty democracy. Venancio de Moura said the Portuguese president's action was apparently connected with his sympathy for the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. What is more, he spoke about South Africa's continued involvement in the Angolan conflict. However, he pointed out that this involvement does not come from President de Klerk but from the radical wing. He also condemned Zaire for providing the Kamina Baase for logistical support to the UNITA militarist wing.

Official Says Voters Not Ready, No Elections in 1993

MB1505082893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpt] Speaking in Luanda yesterday, National Electoral Council Chairman Caetano de Sousa said that Angolan voters are not in the psychological condition to exercise their right to vote at an eventual second round of presidential elections. Caetano de Sousa added that the second round of presidential elections will not take place this year because people have been forced to move to different areas. De Sousa did not brush aside the possibility of conducting a new electoral census.

[Begin De Sousa recording] After that process took place, people had to move about. Many of them have lost their electoral registration cards. That may mean a new electoral registration process. We will have to make an in-depth analysis of this problem. To us, it would be better to keep the voter registration as it had been done. Nonetheless, we cannot discard the possibility that a new registration may occur. We do not yet have any real data to assess the need for a new voter registration process.

We will only be able to do that once the situation in our country has become more peaceful. [end recording]

UNITA Reports Clashes in North, Says FALA Holding On

MB1605125993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Cafunfo is an important diamond mining center. A Huambo-based source in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff has confirmed today that Cafunfo has not fallen into the hands of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]. That source also denied MPLA-PT reports cited by the foreign media that its forces had taken Cubal and Ganda villages, as well as Chongoroi District. Our source admitted that clashes are under way in those areas, but he added, quote, the FALA forces are there to defend the people's gains, unquote.

Turning to the situation in the northern region, that source said that, contrary to MPLA-PT reports, the FALA forces are in control of the cities of Ndalatando, Cuanza Norte Province, and Quibaxe, Bengo Province.

As for (?Huambo), that source denied a 14 May BBC report—based on information put out by Luanda—that clashes were taking place in that province. That source added that not even shots are being fired there.

Lourenco Bento, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the north, reports new MPLA-PT offensives clearly show the Futungo de Belas Palace leadership [words indistinct] in a communique published earlier this week, the FALA chief of General Staff warned the FALA forces will reply to any People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola provocation.

Shelling, Food Shortages Reported in Cuito City

MB1605074193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] The political and military situation in the city of Cuito, Bie Province, has been described as dramatic. The war, food shortages, and the lack of health care are the main worries afflicting the residents. In view of intense shelling by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] throughout the week, 20 people have been killed and 50 others injured. Reports say that UNITA fired more than 1,500 shells at the city of Cuito and outlying areas. More than half of those injured could die due to lack of medical attention.

Food was last supplied to Cuito in November. A large number of people have starved to death. There is no food to feed thousands upon thousands of people besieged in the city of Cuito. People who go to their small holdings to collect cassava, sweet potatoes, and [words indistinct] risk being killed because UNITA is mounting ambushes and has planted land mines in the area.

Official Notes Operations in Cuanza Sul 'Calm'

MB1605073093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] The military situation in Cuanza Sul Province is returning to normal. The movement of people and goods has been reported in most parts of the province where the government has reestablished its authority.

[Begin Angolan Armed Forces Brigadier Higino de Sousa recording] We regard the political and military situation as somewhat calm. This is compared to the situation two months ago. After a number of operations were carried out in [name indistinct] Uaku Kungo Districts and in several communes in southern and eastern regions, we succeeded in disrupting enemy operations. So, we regard the situation as calm because we can move in almost every district and at any time of the day. [end recording]

UNITA Reports MPLA Tribal Policies in Lunda Provinces

MB1505084193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] There is further undeniable evidence about the people's republic of Luanda government's tribal policies. After the notorious massacres of October and November of last year, and the infamous Bloody Friday of 22 January, which targeted the Ovimbundu, Bakongo, and (Mussurongo) tribes, now it is the turn of the Lunda people to come under attack. Reliable sources say the Lunda people have just sent a letter to Marcolino Moco, prime minister with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) government, in which they accused the MPLA of discrimination against the Lunda people. They cite everyday examples to back their accusation. They say the MPLA shows contempt for the social and economic development of people in the Lunda Provinces and note, for example, that local dams have never been rehabilitated. They say the MPLA government is only interested in exporting local resources such as diamonds and is only really concerned about local diamond mining areas.

The Lunda people conclude their message with a warning that the situation in the Lunda Provinces could turn out to be even worse than in Cabinda, thus making it akin to imperialism.

A look around the country confirms the need for administrative decentralization as suggested by the clear-sighted leadership of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

World Food Program To Resume Aid Flights

MB1605123293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] The World Food Program, or WFP, is to resume aid flights to victims of the fighting in Angola. The WFP cancelled flights last month after one of its transport

aircraft crashlanded in a mine field after being struck by a missile near Luena, killing the Russian pilot. The attack was blamed on UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces.

Angola's long-running civil war, which flared up again in September 1992 when UNITA refused to accept the results of the elections which it had lost, has turned about 2 million people into refugees. An estimated 35,000 people have fled the village of Dongo in Cuanza Norte Province, 170 Km from the capital, Luanda, to escape UNITA forces, who recently captured the provincial capital, Ndalatando. Some refugees at the makeshift camp are reported to be dying at the rate of 50 a month.

Cabinda Province Faces Fuel Shortage

MB1605092793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Cabinda Province Governor Augusto Tomas has regretted the shortage of butane gas and the poor distribution of fuels. He noted that fuel is being taken across the border. Augusto Tomas announced two ways of resolving the problem, namely strengthening the police force's economic unit and concerted action by the National Angolan Fuel Company.

UNITA Delegation in France To Raise Humanitarian Aid

MB1405161093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] A senior UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation is in France to hold talks with prominent French businessmen and officials in terms of humanitarian aid for developing countries. The delegation is headed by Dr. Carlos Morgado and Mrs. Fatima Roque, who is a [words indistinct] of economics department. Mrs. Roque said the delegation comprised white and black UNITA officials to counter accusations by the Angolan Government that UNITA was racist and anti-white.

Malawi**Further on UN Official's Proposals to Referendum Dispute**

MB1405195193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 14 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The United Nations special envoy to Malawi, Adam Adieng, is now in Addis Ababa after last stage efforts to rescue Malawi's multiparty referendum scheduled for June the 14th. It appeared doomed when pro-democracy groups and the churches announced they were boycotting it, especially because the government was insisting on two ballot boxes for yes or no in the polling stations. Adam Adieng was presenting fresh

proposals to both sides. He met the opposition and last night he was talking to the government. On the line, Audrey Brown asked him how his talks with the government had gone.

[Begin recording] [Adieng] Well, we have had a very long discussion with the government representatives last night in Lilongwe, and it was a meeting in which I should say the spirit of openness predominated, but at the same time it was a very tough meeting.

[Brown] So, you presented them with your proposals. Are they going to accept it?

[Adieng] Well, I may have the reply by tomorrow certainly, or after tomorrow because I think they are going to review the argument which I have put forward, and certainly they will come with a positive answer, I do hope.

[Brown] So, you are hopeful that they will accept your proposals and that the referendum will then go ahead?

[Adieng] Yes, certainly, because the proposal I have submitted to them is a compromise solution and it has the advantages of simplicity, secrecy, security, and it is not expensive. Recent experience with elections in Africa, including regions with high levels of illiteracy, has shown that voters assimilate the procedure easily.

[Brown] So, tell us what these proposals were, Mr. Adieng.

[Adieng] In two words, this procedure replaces in fact the two ballot boxes system issue by two ballot papers. What we will have is two different ballot papers and one official envelope which will be printed for this referendum. One ballot paper will display the symbol of the MCP [Malawi Congress Party], the black cock, for a one-party system. One ballot paper will display the symbol of the multiparty advocate, a lantern, and then the voting procedure is as follows: The voter is provided with the two ballot papers and the official envelope by the polling authorities. Second, the voter then proceeds to the polling booth which is protected by a [word indistinct] at the end and places the ballot paper showing the symbol of his or her preference in the envelope and discards the non-used ballot. Then the voter leaves to the polling booth with his or her envelope in hand and places it in the ballot box in full view of the polling authorities, monitors, and observers. Then, the voter's thumb is dipped in indelible ink before the voter leaves the polling place. [end recording]

Mozambique

UN, Party Officials Leave for Maringue Meeting

MB1405161193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Two leading members of the National Convention Party, PCN, today left with Aldo Ajello for Maringue to

meet the leadership of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Lutero Simango and Abel Mabunda left at the invitation of Renamo. This is the first time that an invitation of that kind has been made. Aldo Ajello, representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, is accompanied by General Lelio da Silva, commander of the UN forces, and the head of the demobilization's technical unit.

Ajello Meets With Dhlakama

MB1505083993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Aldo Ajello, UN secretary general special representative to Mozambique, has announced that he will be leaving for New York as soon as possible to settle issues arising from the implementation of the Mozambican peace process.

Ajello said this on his return from Maringue yesterday, where he met with Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader. The UN special representative to Mozambique said he and Dhlakama had discussed military issues, notably demobilization, troop confinement areas, and logistical assistance to those areas.

Ajello Announces Chissano, Dhlakama To Meet in Jul

LD1505202893 Paris Radio France International in
French 1830 GMT 15 May 93

[Interview with Aldo Ajello, special envoy of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, by reporter Farida Ayari; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Ayari] When will the demobilization of troops begin in practice?

[Ajello] We have already begun to repatriate a number of soldiers who were demobilized before the peace accords. You know, there are 16,000 of these soldiers, and a few weeks ago, I negotiated with president Chissano to ensure their return home. We have begun to register them and we have managed to register 70 percent of the total for now; on Friday we began to send some of them back to their final destinations. This is not, however, the real demobilization called for by the peace accords. These people were demobilized before the signing of these accords.

As to this demobilization, we are starting the commission work as soon as possible, and yesterday I went to visit the president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], Mr. Dhlakama, with whom I discussed the resumption of this work. Next week, the delegates will be in Maputo, and then we will be able to get down to work.

[Ayari] We thought that Mr. Dhlakama was resisting until now, because he was demanding a certain sum of money, and the sum of \$30 million was even mentioned.

[Ajello] First, it is incorrect to say that he was demanding a sum of money. He demanded a certain number of guarantees which he considered essential in order to begin the demobilization of the troops. The first guarantee was for his personal security. We are in the process of solving this. We have decided to rent a whole hotel to be left at Renamo's disposal to act as its headquarters and as the seat of its president. So, he will be able to come to Maputo in the shortest time. The second guarantee that he demanded was a guarantee of military security. He demanded that at least 75 percent of UN troops should arrive in the country before he starts demobilization. I was able to tell him yesterday when I saw him that 100 percent of the UN armed contingent is now on the ground. Finally, the third guarantee that he was asking for was financial security, to have sufficient resources to be able to transform a military organization into a political party. This seems entirely reasonable. We have asked the Mozambican Government and appealed to the international community, and we are creating a trust fund [previous two words in English] to answer this request, which, by the way, is not for \$30 million. It is much less than that.

[Ayari] How much then?

[Ajello] I think they are expecting something around \$15 million.

[Ayari] Is Mr. Dhlakama any more disposed to meet President Chissano?

[Ajello] The meeting between President Chissano and the president of Renamo will take place at the beginning of June in Maputo.

[Ayari] In what ways is this meeting crucial?

[Ajello] There is the problem of the police, which has been discussed several times. There is the problem of the administration of Renamo controlled zones. There are several problems.

Bangladesh Soldiers Arrive To Join UN Force

MB1405160893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Another 185 Bangladesh soldiers have arrived in Nampula Province to protect the Nacala Corridor. The first group of six Japanese soldiers, which will join the United Nations forces in Mozambique, also arrived in Maputo yesterday. Another 47 Japanese soldiers will arrive on 17 May. There are now more than 4,900 civilian and military UN personnel in Mozambique.

Soldiers' Arrival Detailed

MB1505053693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] All the infantry battalions of the UN Operations in Mozambique [UNOMOZ], totalling 4,721 armed soldiers, have arrived. These armed men come from five

countries which have agreed to provide armed soldiers—namely, Bangladesh, Botswana, Italy, Uruguay, and Zambia.

According to an UNOMOZ communique issued at Maputo International Airport, the principal mission of the armed soldiers is to protect the Corridors of Nacala, Beira, and Limpopo, as well as national road No. 1 in Tete Province.

It will be recalled that troops from India, Portugal, Japan, and Argentina will also participate as unarmed observers in the Mozambican pacification and electoral processes.

32 Japanese Soldiers En Route

MB1505191593 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1808 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] A group of 32 Japanese army officers left for Mozambique today to take part in UN peace-keeping operations, [word indistinct] reports from Tokyo. An advance group of six Japanese soldiers arrived in Maputo on Thursday [13 May]. The Japanese logistics experts are coming to Mozambique at a sensitive time when Japan is locked in a debate about the safety of its peace keepers in Cambodia, the first overseas mission by Japanese troops since the 2d World War. A Japanese policeman and a civilian [words indistinct] have been killed in Cambodia, leading Japanese Government to call for the redeployment of its police in Cambodia to safer areas. In Mozambique, there are now more than 4,500 UN peace-keepers of various nationalities. None of the UN soldiers in Mozambique has been killed, and there has been no reports of attacks on UN personnel.

Government Recognizes New State of Eritrea

MB1505053493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] A note from the Mozambican Foreign Ministry reveals that the Mozambican Government has recognized the new state of Eritrea. The new state of Eritrea was established following a referendum held in the territory from 23-25 April this year.

Renamo To Discuss Draft Electoral Law With Government

MB1605093093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Over the next few days, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] will announce a date for starting discussions with the government regarding the Draft Electoral Law. This was disclosed by Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission. Quoted by our Washington correspondent, Raul Domingos stressed that Renamo has not rejected the discussion of the draft document

prepared by the government, noting that his organization had only asked for an adjournment in order to study the document.

Renamo Abducts 2, Steals Goods in Tete Province

*MB1605143693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 May 93*

[Text] Two people, who had been abducted by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in (Chiwawa), in the Ncondedzi area of Tete Province last week, have managed to escape. Three people had been abducted in that area of Moatize District. The two fugitives said they were forced to carry stolen foodstuffs from (Chiwawa) to Renamo's central (Matanja) base.

This is the first known case of abduction by Renamo in Tete Province since the General Peace Accord was signed last October.

Also in Tete Province, two people were murdered along the Moatize-Tete road on 14 May. They had been traveling in a public transportation vehicle near the former Chitata Political and Military Training Center when the vehicle was attacked by a man wielding a submachine gun. The identity of the attacker is not known.

Renamo Official Denies Intimidation in Cabo Delgado

*MB1605182293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 May 93*

[Text] Gilberto Catema, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] political delegate for Cabo Delgado Province, has categorically denied reports that Renamo armed men have been involved in intimidation. He was reacting to accusations that his men were trying to obtain political gains and food in Cabo Delgado's Chiure, Montepuez, Balama, and Namuno.

Liberia

UN Coordinator Recalled, Local Employee Expelled

AB1405221093 Paris AFP in French 1724 GMT
14 May 93

[Text] Monrovia, 14 May (AFP)—The UN coordinator for humanitarian aid to Liberia, Mr. Ross Mountain, has been "recalled" and one of his local employees, an Austrian, "expelled" for breach of the country's security, the Liberian national radio announced today.

The Austrian employee, identified as Maxwell Hills, left the capital on 13 May, the radio added, pointing out that his "activities increasingly compromised the country's security." The radio, quoting the government, notably accused the expelled official of being a "military adviser" to one of the armed factions in the conflict.

It noted that the current "deterioration of relations between Mr. Mountain, the security forces, and the government" came at a time when the Nigerian-led Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group forces deployed in Liberia had just announced the creation of "a corridor for humanitarian aid" in Buchanan (90 km southeast of Monrovia). Henceforth, any relief supplies meant for the people in areas controlled by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia the main armed fraction, will have to pass through this port.

This measure was badly received by humanitarian organizations which pointed out that it was unrealistic. The radio cited these disagreements as the reason for "recalling" Mr. Mountain, a national of New Zealand.

Radio Says Mountain Expelled 'Illegally'

AB1605183893 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpt] The UN special relief coordinator to Liberia, Mr. Ross Mountain, is being illegally expelled. The exact reasons for the expulsion are not clear, but sources close to Monrovia hinted LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] news in Gbarnga today that Mr. Mountain is being expelled for objecting to plans by the Monrovia Group and the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] executive secretary, Abass Bundu, about the people of Greater Liberia. This week, UN Relief Coordinator Ross Mountain, (?talked serious business) with Abass Bundu and Amos Sawyer over plans to open a corridor through the war zone for relief agencies to deliver food to Greater Liberia. [passage omitted]

Taylor Extends 'Olive Branch' to Warring Factions

AB1505184193 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700
GMT 15 May 93

[Text] In observance of National Unification Day, the Liberian leader, President Taylor, has put forward a new

proposal on the concept of disengagement among all parties to the Liberian conflict. President Taylor, in his Unification Day address to the nation on Friday [14 May], extended open hands to other forces in the conflict including the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. He said as the country observed Unification Day, it should be made clear that the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government does not have any malice or grudge against any warring faction that is willing to join in with the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] to stop the (?painful) killings.

The president said what all Liberians should be taking seriously is the concept of disengagement because history has proven that nowhere has a country militarily defeated a nation engaged [word indistinct] immediately. He said that the (?issue) of disengagement must be paramount because if Nigeria could defeat Liberia militarily—something he said is impossible—could Amos Sawyer guarantee the disengagement of the Nigerian soldiers? According to President Taylor's message, Sawyer is unable to evict the Nigerians out of (?the country), while if they have won militarily they will refuse to leave until certain concessions are imposed and realized. The president said if Liberians are not [word indistinct] Nigerians are still out to colonize Liberia to an extent that if they have won the war they will not even disengage for a long time until Liberia underwrites whatsoever they have sent to secure peace in Liberia. He said this would be done by occupying the country; destroying its sovereignty; and using the gold, diamond, and iron ore, including the sucking of all the resources in a drive to make up for the [word indistinct] in the country.

President Taylor also stressed in the Unification Day message that he has instructed both his foreign and defense ministers, who are on special mission in the United States, to ensure that they plead with warring factional leaders abroad to open a line of communication.

Splinter armed groups (?emanating from) Monrovia have been informed that the root cause of the popular uprising was to remove the late dictator Samuel Doe and replace his policy with a leadership that will ensure peace, dignity, justice, and fair play and not to discriminate against a specific group. President Taylor said he is pulling out the olive branch to all warring factions and promised that if they returned to the patriotic force, nothing will be done to them and will be treated like the INPFL [Independent NPFL] [words indistinct] warmly received. President Taylor said now is the time to concentrate on the concept of disengagement as it relates to the future of Liberia and not time to discriminate. He said there is a responsibility to ensure that every Liberian forget the past and begin to talk openly to one another without politicians or Nigerians finding pleasure in killing the citizens. He said the concept of disengagement will be fully addressed through the prevention of Nigerian hegemony which, if not well attended to, would

plunge the nation into Nigerian [word indistinct], of which all would suffer despite commitment or [word indistinct]. The president reminded ULIMO, AFL, and Black Berets that for now ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is [word indistinct] them with small arms to fight for them, and as soon as they do not have time for them, ECOMOG will eliminate and throw them out. This is why, he said, they are refusing to empower them so that they may not have the authority to defeat ECOMOG.

ECOMOG Troops in Kakata Ordered To Surrender

AB1505215093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] The Defense Ministry in Gbarnga has given four days to all entrapped ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces within the Kakata range to surrender. The Defense Ministry said ECOMOG soldiers surrendering within the specified time will be treated as friendly forces and given safe passage out of the country. Acting (?Defense) Minister Brigadier General (William Ginson) said the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government has no intention to harm any ECOMOG soldier surrendering but warned that they must do so within the given period. He said failure on their part will leave the NPFL [National Patriotic Forces of Liberia] with no alternative but to carry out a serious mopping up operation to flush the (?remaining) ECOMOG forces out of the Kakata area in order to enable the displaced citizens to safely return home.

Minister (Ginson) acknowledged that the NPFL has received letters from a number of ECOMOG soldiers expressing their desire not to [word indistinct] but were acting on orders from their commanders. He said the NPRA Government is open to receive them in keeping with the directives from President Taylor as fellow African (?brother).

Earlier, the citizens action committee of Greater Liberia called on the leadership of the NPRA Government to provide prerequisite security accommodation for ECOMOG and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] soldiers who, according to intelligence sources were willing to surrender to NPFL but cannot do so because of fear. An Information Ministry release quotes [words indistinct] Secretary General Momolu Macaulay as saying former soldiers of ECOMOG were initially told that they were coming to Liberia on a peacekeeping mission but contrary to this peace mission, they have been brought into a full-scale war intended to install the Monrovia group at detriment [words indistinct].

The statement came in the wake of major military operations now being carried out by the NPFL which have virtually [words indistinct] joint forces of ULIMO, ECOMOG, AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] and Black Berets in Kakata without basic necessities for survival.

(?The statement) praised the NPRA Government for its tireless efforts in the quest for lasting peace through a negotiated settlement to the ongoing conflict.

NPFL Assures Humanitarian Organizations of Security

AB1605082093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] The World Food Program of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations have been assured of maximum security for (?persons) [words indistinct] during relief work at the frontline. According to a [words indistinct] by the Liberia's [words indistinct] the assurance was given over the weekend in (Wa), Margibi County, by Brigadier General Likson Gay, commanding general and Colonel Marvin Singbade, the officer staff of the NPFL National Patriotic Front of Liberia [words indistinct] executive press corps. Speaking in an interview, the NPFL commander in chief said (?delivering) relief assistance to residents in the war areas of the country (?is what) he has been wishing for, and now that the World Food Program started to do so, the organization should be encouraged.

General Gay and Col. Singbade said they were concerned about the plight of the civilian population at the frontline, saying, although we are protecting them, if they cannot get anything to eat, life will be unbearable for them.

Mali

Border Meeting With Algeria Begins 13 May

AB1505121093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The fifth Algeria-Mali bilateral border committee meeting opened at the Timbuktu Ahmed Baba Center on 13 May. The objective of this meeting is to develop the Algeria-Mali border area in order to facilitate the return of the displaced people.

The opening ceremony was chaired by the national director of territorial administration, Demba Traore, in the presence of the traditional chiefs of Tamanrasset, (Datarar), (Dimisit) in Algeria, and the governors of Gao, Timbuktu, and Kida.

FPLA Leader Rhissa Holds News Conference 13 May

AB1405161593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 13 May 93

[Excerpts] Mohamed Ag Sidi Rhissa, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Azaouad [FPLA], held a news conference at Hotel de l'Amitie this morning. Present on the occasion were Mamadou Lamine Traore, minister of state for territorial administration and decentralization, Colonel Boureima Siri

Traore, commissioner of the North Province, and some members of the coordinating committee of the Popular Movement of the Azaouad. Mohamed Ag Sidi Rhissa reaffirmed his support for the National Pact. Alassane Ag Mohamed has the rest of the story.

[Ag Mohamed] One year after being signed, the National Pact of Peace and Reconciliation has just been given a new dynamic impetus which could speed up its implementation. The rallying of Mohamed Ag Sidi Rhissa after the Ouagadougou Declaration is a trump card that will convince those who are still hesitant about the National Pact.

Bombarded with questions from the press, the FPLA secretary general stressed that the Bamako trip had a dual objective: To be physically present in Bamako to personally announce his stand based on his tactical choice, and to enlighten the national and international community on that choice. This message is in response to the manifest will of the highest Malian authorities to pursue national unity in democracy. For Mohamed Rhissa therefore, the Pact ushers in hope for justice and solidarity—justice among all sons and daughters of Mali, and solidarity with the most underprivileged in the society.

The FPLA leader's awareness that the use of arms is largely obsolete in the context of democratic Mali will be ratified at the Front's extraordinary congress to be held at Taikare at the end of June. This meeting will enable the movement to reshape its new philosophy within the context of democratic Mali. [passage omitted]

Territorial Administration Minister of State Mamadou Lamine Traore saw the development as the concrete outcome of sustained effort for over the past year. He described it as a new dynamic impetus in the implementation of the National Pact:

[Begin recording] Mohamed Ag Sidi Rhissa came [words indistinct] of the FPLA. He has just held a three-hour news conference during which he addressed all the questions put to him, including those which, perhaps, seemed most embarrassing. But I think this is a new dynamic impetus, because as a man projected throughout the world as the only dissident (opposed to the Pact), his coming over to meet with his Malian brothers, the authorities, and even other movements creates a new dynamic impetus which may help us to expedite the implementation of the Pact. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Senegal

Gunmen Kill Constitutional Council Deputy Chairman

AB1505193493 Paris AFP in French 1832 GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpt] Dakar, 15 May (AFP)—Mr. Babacar Seye, deputy chairman of the Constitutional Council, the

highest judicial institution in Senegal, was assassinated today in Dakar by one or several men who opened fire on him, according to reliable sources in the Senegalese capital. Mr. Seye, a former Socialist Party parliamentarian and mayor of Saint-Louis, was reportedly shot in his car as he left the Constitutional Council office, the same sources said. [passage omitted]

Government Issues Communique

AB1605130593 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 15 May 93

[Government communique issued on 15 May]

[Text] On this day, 15 May, during the early afternoon, Mr. Babacar Seye, the Constitutional Council deputy chairman, fell victim to the cowardly act of assassination. He had just left the Constitutional Council after working. While on the west corniche road, his usual way home, his driver noticed that a vehicle was tailing them. Then, the vehicle overtook them and blocked the road just as Mr. Seye and the driver were about to turn onto Ambassadors Street. The passengers in the vehicle fired at Mr. Seye's car, riddling it with bullets and wounding him and his bodyguard seriously. Even though Mr. Seye's bodyguard was seriously wounded, he made a valiant effort to alert the police by radio. The police immediately went to their aid.

Mr. Seye was taken to the emergency surgery unit of the general hospital; he died at 1550. As soon as President Diouf was informed of the abominable assassination, he left for the hospital accompanied by his wife and the prime minister to pay his last respects to Mr. Babacar Seye, who was killed in the line of duty. The head of state, the prime minister, and the entire government pay solemn tribute to the late Mr. Seye, the Constitutional Council deputy chairman, who was also an eminent judge, a great patriot, former ambassador, former deputy and mayor of Saint Louis, and a former president of the Bar Association.

On behalf of the Senegalese people, the head of state and the government extend their deepest and heartfelt condolences and express their solidarity with his wife, his children, his family, and the entire judiciary organ. Mr. Seye, who was killed while serving the Senegalese nation, will be remembered by future generations as an exemplary personality. All the security services have been put on alert so that the perpetrators of this abominable act and their accomplices might be arrested.

This assassination is a serious perversion of political morals in Senegal and has to be countered with punishment that will serve as an example to others. The laws of the Republic will be rigorously applied to the perpetrators and their accomplices, whoever they might be and whatever their rank or social status might be. Competent services have begun work so that investigations can be done quickly, firmly, and efficiently.

Abdoulaye Wade, Others Arrested

*AB1605193593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 May 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Raggi Omar]

[Text] [Omar] There seems to be new developments in Senegal, where the authorities have been trying to track down the assailants who killed the vice president of the Constitutional Council, Babacar Seye. Authorities have apparently now arrested Abdoulaye Wade, the leader of the opposition Party for a Democratic Senegal [name as heard] [PDS], and his number two, Ousmane Gom. I am joined by our reporter Florian Vosfolt now on the line from Dakar who has been talking to Abdoulaye Wade's wife. Florian, what's Mrs. Wade been saying to you?

[Vosfolt] Well, Mrs. Wade told me that within the last hour or so, eight cars from the riot police arrived at their residence in Dakar and picked up and arrested Abdoulaye Wade, his number two, Ousmane Gom; and another senior party official, Jean-Paul Diaz.

[Omar] And how were the three men arrested, do you know?

[Vosfolt] Well, it appears that the police simply showed up there and took them with them. I have not been able to establish just what reasons were given for the arrest, but what's become clear now is that the PDS officials have been saying since last night that they don't know where the three men are at the moment. Obviously, that's the kind of diversionary tactics to not reveal the fact that they were actually at the residence of Abdoulaye Wade all the time.

[Omar] And exactly where have they been taken to, do you know that?

[Vosfolt] No, I have not been able to establish that yet either. The only other thing which I do know is that somebody has told me that Ousmane Gom's house has also been searched by a truck full of riot police who have arrived there within the last half or so.

[Omar] Now, are these security forces still surrounding the headquarters of the PDS?

[Vosfolt] As far as we know, the security forces are still installed outside the headquarters of the PDS and there is still nobody allowed to leave or to enter at the moment.

Commission Announces Parliamentary Election Results

*AB1405223593 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 1900
GMT 14 May 93*

[Text] At the end of National Vote Counting Commission deliberations, provisional results of the parliamentary elections were announced earlier this evening, at around 1730. The results show that the Socialist Party

[PS] obtained 84 seats; the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] obtained 27 seats; the Democratic League/Movement for the Labor Party [LD/MPT] obtained three seats; Jappoo Liggeeyal Senegal obtained three seats; the Independence and Labor Party [PIT] obtained two seats; and the Senegalese Democratic Union-Renewal [UDS-R] obtained 11 seats. Amadou Fall, you have just arrived from the Justice Palace.

[Fall] Yes, at 1730, members of the National Vote Counting Commission entered the (?Wade Djoumble) Room. Mrs. Andresia Vaz, the Commission's chairperson was accompanied by two judges, Mr. Ndakou Toure and Mr. Haruna Diouf, as well as the commissioners representing the political parties, [name indistinct] of the PDS; Mamadou Diop of the PS; Mamadou Ndoeye of the LD/MPT; and Mr. Diallo Diouf of the Jappoo coalition. Here is Mr. Lafi Toure announcing the provisional results:

[Begin Toure recording] The total number of registered voters was 2,613,028. The number of those who voted was 1,070,539. There were 5,957 spoiled ballot papers and 1,064,582 valid votes cast. The various parties therefore obtained the following results: UDS-R—12,339 votes; LD/MPT—43,950 votes; PDS—321,585; PIT —32,348; PS—602,171; and Jappoo—52,189.

The national quota was 15,208. The parliamentary seat distribution is as follows: In the election by absolute majority, the PDS obtained six seats for the Dakar district [words indistinct] the equivalent of three seats for each parliamentarian. The PS obtained 44 seats in the election by absolute majority for all the other districts [words indistinct]. Regarding the election by proportional representation, the UDS-R obtained one seat, the LD/MPT obtained three seats; the PDS obtained 21 seats; the PIT obtained two seats; the PS obtained 40 seats; and Jappoo obtained three seats.

Now here is a recap of the parliamentary seats obtained by each party: The UDS-R obtained one seat by proportional representation; the LD/MPT obtained three seats by proportional representation; the PDS obtained 27 seats out of which 21 were obtained by proportional representation and six by absolute majority; the PIT obtained two seats by proportional representation and the PS obtained 84 seats, 40 of which were won by proportional representation and 44 by absolute majority. Jappoo won three seats through proportional representation. [end recording]

Security Forces Disperse Demonstrators With Tear Gas

*AB1405185593 Dakar PANA in French 1456 GMT
14 May 93*

[Text] Dakar, 14 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—Security forces used tear gas today to disperse a crowd, including several opposition supporters, that was demonstrating around the Temple of Justice in Dakar.

As they withdrew, the demonstrators answered back by throwing stones and then vandalized some Dakar City Transport Corporation buses parked nearby, breaking the windshields of at least three.

The incident occurred when a crowd of demonstrators was cleared from the court room where the trial of 75

persons accused of electoral fraud during 9 May legislative elections was being heard.

The situation is reported to have returned to calm in the vicinity of Temple of Justice where the national legislative election vote counting commission continues to work behind closed doors. The commission is expected to announce the partial election results by midnight today at the latest.

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